

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## ARBITRATION FOR DISPUTE BETWEEN TZECHS AND POLES

King Albert Will Be Asked to Adjudicate in Grave Crisis—British Premier's Russian Policy Is Criticized in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Modifications are being drawn up to the decree prohibiting importations of what are described as luxury articles in France. While the decree is considered to have been fully justified and excellent results have already followed, there were also disadvantages.

Italy and Switzerland protested, and concessions were made to these two countries. Mr. Jaspar, Belgian Minister of the Interior, has now made representations to August Isaac, Minister of Commerce, and Mr. Francois Marsal, Minister of the Treasury, and will undoubtedly obtain satisfaction for his country.

The decree was inapplicable in respect of Italy and Switzerland on account of interior economic agreements, but what is now proposed is a radical change in the list of prohibited articles and new measures concerning goods contracted for before the decree came into operation. America and England are expected to make representations in their turn, and little will soon be left of the decree.

## GERMAN ELECTION PRODUCES CRISIS

Pan-German Press Expresses Satisfaction at Result—Moderates Are Still Powerful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—It is now clear that the elections have meant the triumph of Reaction and extreme Socialism and the defeat of the moderate elements of the nation, which found expression in the last national assembly of the Coalition Government of Democrats, Moderate Socialists and Roman Catholics, and which in turn gave Germany political stability at home and some influence abroad. Without being strong enough to form a government themselves, the Extremists of the Right and Left, unless some new political combination including moderate men of all groups is formed, will impede all the work of orderly reconstruction in parliament, by continuing their agitation and unrest.

Instead of easing the political situation the new elections seem to have produced a crisis, from which the country is expected to emerge with difficulty. All the pan-German newspapers on the one hand, and the extreme Socialist organs on the other profess delight at the blow which the moderate parties have received at the polls.

On the other hand, the check which moderate parties have undoubtedly received is not as disastrous as their opponents suggest. The Moderate Socialist party, for example, will still be the strongest party in Parliament, and the Roman Catholic party strength is not reduced.

### The New Reichstag

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Including the deputies from the plebiscite districts, who retain their national assembly mandates in the New Reichstag, the latter body will consist of 460 members. Latest figures show that 25,719,067 votes were polled during the elections.

Indications received from all parts of the country show, according to experts, that the Reichstag seats will be apportioned as follows among the various parties:

Majority Socialists, 110.
Centre Party, 67.
Democrats, 45.
Christian Federalists, 21.
German Nationalists, 65.
German People's Party, 61.
Independent Socialists, 80.
Communists, 2.
Bavarian Peasants, 4.
Guelphists, 5.

## DRINK REFERENDUM PLANS IN CANADA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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The liquor referendum in Saskatchewan will be held on Monday, October 25.

### RIOTS AT GRATZ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—From many sources it is learned that serious riots have occurred at Gratz, in which six persons were killed and many wounded. The population demonstrated against the high prices of food-stuffs and the police were forced to fire upon the crowds. At Carlsbad, a three days' strike has been declared as a protest against the population having been without bread and flour for seven weeks. The general sympathy with the strikers. Newspapers are not appearing and all shops, other than foodshops, are closed.

## ALBANIAN INSURGENTS OCCUPY TWO TOWNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRINDISI, Italy (Wednesday)—The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" states that Albanian insurgents have occupied Bestrova and Seltsa, four kilometers from Valona, and that the Italian torpedo boat Alcione bombarded the insurgents. The Italians lost several in killed and prisoners.

TZECHE TROOPS AT TRIESTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The

Italian torpedo boat Alcione has arrived at Trieste.

RENUCING ALLEGIANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—All Hawaiian-born Japanese desiring to renounce their allegiance to the Japanese Government should file the necessary papers with the local Japanese consul at least two or three months before they reach the age of 17 years, says Acting Consul-General Furuya, in a statement in the Nippu Jijo.

## CHANGE IN FRENCH IMPORT REGULATIONS

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The King of the Belgians will, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, be asked to arbitrate the difference between Poland and Czechoslovakia. The French Government has suggested his name to the other allied countries, and although no response has yet been received, acceptance of this suggestion by the parties chiefly interested, and by other powers is not believed to be in doubt. This of course means that the plebiscite, over which there has been so much dispute and which threatened to lead to war, will by common accord be abandoned.

Not only with regard to Teschen, but for Spisz and Orava, the method of arbitration is accepted in general and the Belgian King is taken to fulfill the condition of a personage who enjoys exceptional authority in Europe.

Less unanimity is found in the matter of the British negotiations with representatives of Soviet Russia. Violent articles appear in the French press against the present British policy in respect of the Bolsheviks. A typical example is the comment that, although France is disposed to make the largest concessions to the exigencies of the alliance, France cannot follow Mr. Lloyd George wherever he pleases to conduct her. The moment must come when it is necessary to have courage to declare, "we will go no farther." That hour is thought to have come.

The fact that the British Premier is not supported unanimously by the country is employed in the strongest possible way as an argument against his policy. He envelopes his negotiations with Leontid Krassin, the Bolshevik trade delegate, it is said, with ingenious paradoxes, but, though he boasts of having traded with the "criminal Turk and with the Tsar, and even with cannibals," the French press asserts that the Bolsheviks have surpassed them all in horror, and that it is impossible to allow Europe to be contaminated with this barbarism.

Mr. Lloyd George is accused of sacrificing Poland, which is a friend of France, to Nicholas Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier. He is asked how he proposes to render the French people the 17,000,000 francs, which have been placed in Russian loans. All kinds of journals agree that France must "refuse to be duped."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that there is a movement in official circles toward taking part in the London negotiations, and that other instructions have been, or are about to be, sent to the French representatives. If France remains entirely outside the negotiations, she will obviously be unable to defend her interests, and is in danger of further political isolation.

This is well seen by diplomats, but, in view of the practically unanimous outcry of the French press, Alexander Millerand, the Premier, is placed in an exceptionally difficult situation.

Limiting German Army

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Military Council of Versailles recently discussed the strength to which any extension of the army, as defined in the Peace Treaty, it might be possible to permit the special police forces, which would have something of a military character, for the purpose of maintaining order in Germany. It is regarded as certain that the Allies will reply to the note received from Germany, demanding larger forces in the sense of the recommendation of the Versailles Council. This new note from Germany, which was sent six days ago, urged the impossibility of reducing the effectives to 100,000 men by July 10, and requested that the present number, which is said to be 200,000, shall be maintained permanently.

The Allies at San Remo recognized that there were possibly grave disadvantages in obliging Germany to disband another 100,000, and were inclined to place the whole matter on the basis of fact. Are 100,000 men sufficient to cope with internal difficulties or not? Powerful military opinion, even in France, leaned to the view that they were not sufficient, but the political effect of consenting to any change in the Treaty had to be reckoned with.

The Allies therefore pressed Germany to fulfill their engagements, but suggested that further inquiry would be made. The new reply is expected therefore to be in the nature of a compromise, opposing an increase of the army, but permitting special police forces.

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results made ready to bring before it. There was, however, the prospect of a certain amount of time-filling convention oratory, and, as convention crowds are always keen to see and to hear any of the famous orators of the party, the throng wended its way to the Coliseum at the appointed noon hour, ready to take whatever of interest the session should afford.

A cheer leader began operations about 11:30 o'clock, the set time for opening the session. He had the crowd cheering for the party and the nation, doing his best to arouse them to a pitch of enthusiasm. The band far up in a distant balcony helped out, and for a few minutes there was a general rehearsal of patriotic songs.

#### Three Committee Reports

Entrance of Senator Lodge as presiding officer stopped an attempt to sing "A Long, Long Trail." The Senator's gavel quickly produced quiet in the great hall. Then followed prayer by the Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. After the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the entire assembly, the convention proceeded to business.

Various committees were ready to make report. The first was that on credentials, Chairman Edward D. Duffield of New Jersey. The changes made by the credential committee from the findings of the National Committee were minor. In the fourth Georgia district, one contestant was seated; in the fifth Missouri district, representation was given to Robert J. Frick, Kansas City, and Jesse L. Martin, Independence; in the tenth Tennessee to R. R. Church and Charles B. Quinn. The Missouri decision makes the number of delegates in the convention 984, and the number necessary to a choice 493.

#### Chairman Lodge's Thanks

Gov. Edward P. Morrow of Kentucky was warmly greeted by the convention as he stepped forward to present the report of the committee on permanent organization. It merely recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, and it was quickly adopted, as the previous report had been. This meant that Chairman Lodge would continue to wield the gavel throughout the convention. In acknowledging the renewed applause he said he thought the thanks he could offer would be the announcement that he would not make another speech. The convention laughed and applauded in apparent agreement.

The rules committee report, increasing the membership of the executive committee of the national committee to 15 from 10 and adding a new assistant secretaryship, was admitted to be a concession to the women Republicans.

The only other change in the rules was the addition of one number in the order of business, providing for a clearance of all remaining business after the chief activities of the convention are disposed of. The report was adopted.

A half day was to be called for the committee on resolutions, however. This committee is struggling with many platform proposals from all sorts of organizations, and it also has the League of Nations conflict to dispose of. It reported progress.

With the immediate slate thus cleared, calls arose immediately from the galleries for "Depew! Depew!" They were taken up all over the hall, until "Uncle Chauncey," as some of the cheering crowd called him, was escorted to the platform.

Senator Lodge had remarked of Mr. Depew that "although a young man, he needed no introduction" to a Republican convention.

#### Remarks by Chauncey Depew

Mr. Depew spoke interestingly of the contrasts of the first convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln and this one. "Then," said he, "only half the country was represented, but now we have practically the whole country united in this great hall. That convention followed a war, a war for liberty and union. This one follows a war, a war for liberty and civilization."

Next he reverted amusingly to the Presidents who had concluded the previous great wars of this country, showing how Washington, Lincoln and McKinley each had his after-war problem with overseas countries to solve. "But," exclaimed Mr. Depew of each President in turn, "he did not go himself to take care of it." Whereas the audience laughed uproariously. "When President Wilson was faced with the European problem after this last war," Mr. Depew went on to declare, "he said 'nobody except me' and so he went himself. When he got over there they said to him he was the greatest man on earth and came from the greatest country and asked him what he wanted. And he replied, 'I want a League of Nations—a heaven on earth, of which I shall be the recording angel.' And Lloyd George said the League would be great and that he guessed we could settle our Negro question with it."

Mr. Depew concluded his sarcastic prodding of Mr. Wilson by declaring that "it is always unfortunate when a nation stops thinking and lets someone else do its thinking for it." He expressed himself on the League position substantially in accord with Senator Lodge.

#### Kansas Woman Addresses Convention

Several calls for other speakers were raised when Mr. Depew finished, but Chairman Lodge presented Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Kansas to address the convention on behalf of the women. She spoke earnestly and seriously on patriotic lines, saying that women of America are organized and trained for citizenship and pledging that they would not be found wanting in the support of Republican ideals.

The spotlights were turned on as she retired and she had to come back to be escorted slowly, as in solemn state, to the middle of the rostrum.

again, pausing there in the glare while a motion picture was taken. The dignified chairman seemed to realize something incongruous and a bit ludicrous in the situation, for he asked the convention to "remain quiet while we endure one of the penalties of public life."

There was no more speaking. The convention was called off until today at 11, to await the completion of the committee work.

#### Claims of Candidates

##### Shifting of Strength Apparent—Wood Managers Make Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—On the eve of the third day of the Republican national convention it was evident that the moment for the exhibition of skill by political strategists of experience had arrived. On all sides the lines were being tightened, and for the first

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS ISSUE TAKES LEAD

### Direct Fight on Convention Floor Thought Certain—Mr. Borah Has Harmony Plank—Work of the Platform Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a private room at the Auditorium Hotel, the subcommittee of 13 of the Resolutions Committee was working at top speed last night in framing the program and the policy on which the Republican Party will seek for the suffrage for the nation and the control of the government in the November elections. Room 243, occupied by the subcom-

a matter of secondary importance. The issue must be determined here and now, once and for all. I regard it as easily the most important question before this convention."

Among the delegates there is a strong undercurrent of feeling for a positive declaration along the lines indicated by Senator Crane. The "Irreconcilable" element, however, claim that they have conducted a canvass and that they are confident of the outcome on the floor. Besides, they are the most aggressive element, and they believe that Chicago harmony seekers sense that a direct fight on the floor is most certain to come. Such a plank as one proposed would permit the "Irreconcilables" to take the stump in the campaign against a League of Nations in any shape or form, and for that reason the adoption of the plank would be regarded as an "Irreconcilable" victory.

#### Mexico and Industrial Relations

Besides the League issue, the two other most important questions con-

## HEARINGS GIVEN ON PLATFORM PLANKS

### Advocates of Prohibition, Education, Rights of Farmers, Labor and Negroes, Appear Before Resolutions Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Republican national committee on resolutions, now in session, has been giving a specified amount of time to each organization which has resolutions to offer for inclusion as planks in the party platform.

Hearings have been going on for the greater part of two days, with the time of each individual speaker limited to five minutes. Personal references

Federation, drafted agricultural planks which they presented jointly to the Resolutions Committee. The failure of the Farmers National Council, which is identified as the radical among farm organizations, to join with them is regarded as significant. The Farmers' Council, through Benjamin C. Marsh, presented its own planks.

#### Demands of Farmers

"For the first time in the history of the United States, organized farmers are presenting demands for definite planks in the platform of a political party," said J. A. McSparran of the National Board, who was backed up by Gray Silver of the Farm Bureau Organization. The platform Mr. McSparran submitted declared for practical agricultural representation in the cabinet; the bi-partisan appointment of government officers, right of collective marketing and buying; effective national control over packers and other interstate commissions in any way dealing with foods and farm supplies; legislation to reduce the evils of farm tenancy and strengthen the federal farm loan system; conservation of coal, oil, water power and other natural resources, and especially commercial timber lands; opposition to any form of military training in peace time, and stringent immigration laws. The Farmers' National Council proposals differed from these in demanding government ownership of railroads; extreme action in regard to the packers and stockyards; taxation of incomes, excess profits, natural resources speculatively held, and the capital value of property in excess of \$25,000; government ownership of natural resources, and the repeal of war-time sedition and espionage laws.

#### Negro and Other Questions

Enactment of a federal law against lynching, enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, cessation of segregation and discrimination against United States citizenship because of race and color, were sought as planks by William H. Lewis, lawyer of Boston, representing Negro voters, who asked that democracy be made safe for America by upholding the tenets upon which the Republican Party was founded, and since which founding, they assert, the colored race has been left to work out its own salvation.

Legislation which proposes to make strikes unlawful, or to compel the wage earners to submit their grievances to courts or to government agencies, is an invasion of the rights of the wage earners, and when enforced makes for industrial serfdom or slavery.

#### Limitations of Government

"We hold that the government should supply information, assistance and counsel, but that it should not attempt by the force of its own power to stifle or destroy voluntary relations and power of mutuality between employee and employers."

Other rights which Labor wished to have maintained are trade union organization and collective bargaining; voluntary association for mutual protection and welfare; freedom of speech, the press, association and assembly; no curtailment for public employees of the right to organize, to be represented for rectification of grievances, or to act together politically; enforcement of all the federal maximum eight-hour laws; a more comprehensive federal compensation law, with amendments to provide more adequately for workers who may be incapacitated; exclusion of products of convict labor from interstate commerce; repeal of the Labor provisions of the Esch-Cummins law.

#### Specific Program Proposed

Demanding immediate and effective steps to relieve the popular burden of the cost of living and to eradicate the underlying evils, the declaration proposes this specific program:

Encouragement of cooperatives as a means of curbing profiteering.

Extension of the Federal Farm Loan Act to provide credits for all properly organized cooperatives on the same basis as that now provided for farmers loans.

Issuance of monthly statements of the cost of manufacture of the staple articles which form the basis for calculating the cost of living, the United States Department of Labor to do the work.

Prompt investigation of profits and prices by the federal government in aid of anti-profiteering measures.

Make income and other tax returns available for inspection.

The declaration declares that immigration should not be permitted at any time to exceed the nation's ability to assimilate and Americanize it, or to continue whenever there exists "an appreciable degree of unemployment."

Mexico is thus referred to:

"We declare our unalterable opposition to any exercise of force by the United States in compelling the Mexican people to meet unwarranted and unjust demands of those Americans whose sole interest is in the exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Mexican Nation."

**Quaint Nova Scotia.**

**The Land of Happy Vacations.**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Characterizing industrial court legislation as an attempt to men to their jobs, much as slaves were formerly tied, when they want to quit work, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who came here from the federation's convention in Montreal, Quebec, presented to the committee on resolutions at the public hearing yesterday the plank that Labor would like to have drafted into the platform of the Republican Party.

"There is no need for this legislation," Mr. Gompers asserted.

**CP to Europe**

FROM QUEBEC TO  
June 18. Emp. of France. Liverpool  
July 1. Canada. .... Liverpool  
July 14. Emp. of France. Liverpool  
July 28. Prince. .... Liverpool

FROM MONTREAL TO  
June 18. Canada. Havre. Liverpool  
June 19. Melita. .... Liverpool  
June 23. Sicilian. .... Glasgow  
June 26. Granville. .... Southampton-Antwerp

July 3. Minnedosa. .... Liverpool  
July 7. Grand Falls. .... Glasgow  
July 10. Scandinavia. .... Liverpool  
July 9. Tunisian. .... Havre-London

**THEATRICAL NEW YORK**  
**NORA BAYES THEATRE**  
W. 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
**LASSIE**  
"LASSIE"  
One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

**THE PINES**, Digby, Nova Scotia. Hotel and Log Cabin in beautiful grove overlooking Digby Basin. Golf links nearby. Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Tramping, Motor Launches, Auto-mobiling. Excellent accommodations; reasonable rates.

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Write for particulars on Line No. 300  
R. U. PARKER, Gen. Passenger Agent  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

**CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES**  
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**THE LAND OF HAPPY VACATIONS**

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**THE LAND OF HAPPY VACATIONS**



## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window;  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### It Was the Best Butter

A word picture comes from Copenhagen of King Christian riding out on a fair spring morning, undeterred by the political excitement. A group of people collected round him in the Analegade, and, while maintaining a courteous demeanor, cried: "Long live the Zabie Ministry," while another group shouted "Long live the King." His Majesty took both demonstrations in a friendly fashion, smiling and bowing to the people. And meanwhile Denmark continues making butter, like a well-conducted person, for in that matter, as in all matters of cooperation, Denmark is ahead of any European country. Much of this spirit of association is due to the "high schools," which a well-known expert has described as "hotbeds of the cooperative spirit." These schools are of a voluntary character and are for growing men and women between the ages of 18 and 25. They aim at opening out the minds of the students in rural districts, fostering love for their country, its history and language, love for and understanding of their daily work, fitting them for taking part in local government and international politics. As Alice in Wonderland would remark: "It is the best butter."

### Subjects or Citizens

Writing from Warsaw, William Rose traces in "The New Europe" the way that the education of the Polish children led to the Poles' subjection in the three empires from which they are now shaking themselves free. In the Russia that was, all children learned in school that their distant forefathers were unable to rule themselves and therefore had to call in the Northmen to rule them. Thus arose the aristocracy which never was native to the country. "When one remembers that the school textbooks were all 'inspired' one sees that the masses of the land came to be convinced that they existed to be ruled, their children after them just as their fathers before them," and Mr. Rose asks pertinently: "Where does citizenship come in? There is a vast difference between subjects and citizens." As long as the upper classes in Poland were free to learn and practice the political philosophy of their earliest historian, Dilgost, they were able to hold the democratic ideals, but it was just for this reason the three empires of which the Poles were subject foreclosed such learning. Citizens, not subjects, is the ideal of people today.

### The London Gamin

The London gamin—the "gutter-snipe" of Phil May's portraiture—unconsciously enacts for the passer-by not little of his history and the history of his city, in his pavement sports. Certain tactics of his in these same sports will set the observant wondering. Whence, for example, is derived that V or sometimes arrow-shaped chalk-mark so often seen on the curbstone at some turn of the street or crossroads? The game, of which this mark is an indication, is generally known as "Chalky Corners," and is a form of the more countryified "Hare and Hounds," or "Paper Chase." The chalk-mark, an index of the trail the "hare" or "fox" has selected, has its prototype in the "patterer," or gypsy "trail," which is usually formed of a twist of grass and left by one passing caravan at each deviation from the main road, as a message to the one in its wake.

While the precise link between the pure gypsy and the little London Cockney is difficult to trace, the passer-by has merely to observe the physical type of the latter to deduce at least some nomadic ancestry. Not only is he nomadic by nature, but in his features—the dark, deep eyes, the distinctly southern and eastern formation of his facial contour—may be read his wandering origin. The colorful splendor of the barrow-coster may be said to be another indication of that origin, whether Phenician, Gypsy or Semitic. Be that as it may, the kinship of all nomadic races being discernible in their lore, this survival of the gypsy "patterer" in the gutter game of "Chalky Corners" is a bit of history in itself.

### Men on Stilts

Looking out of the windows of the train from Biarritz to Bordeaux one notices what seems to be men of enormous height walking through the swamp district known as Les Landes, but on closer inspection it is seen that these men are on stilts and that this is an ordinary method of getting

about in that marshy district, where the land has been left undrained. A writer in the London Times states that he was informed by a local Mayor that relations between owners and tenants in this part of the country had remained pretty much as they were before the revolution of 1789. Up to quite recently the lands were farmed out on the "metayage" system, that is, there were no written leases but merely verbal contracts governed by local usage, and afforded no guarantee to the farmer, who could be given three months' notice to quit. The crops, moreover, were divided half and half between the worker and owner of the land. Discontent had been long growing and the explosion came when the soldiers returned from the war. The landowners, accustomed to passive submission, tried to resist, but the march of progress is irresistible, and new conditions are gaining ground and keeping pace with the forward movement of reconstruction.

### World's Deepest Mines

The Lake Superior region soon will have in addition to the biggest mines in the world, the deepest also. At present St. John del Rey, in Brazil, is the deepest in operation, with its shaft down to about 6000 feet. The Calumet & Hecla and Tamarack copper mines on Keweenaw peninsula, Lake Superior, are now preparing to sink to 10,000 feet. At the C. & H. they will put hoisting engines on the 8500-foot level, where ore will be brought from the greater depths and hoisted in one lift to surface; at Tamarack the lift will be direct the entire two miles. All important details have been arranged and construction will start at once. At St. John del Rey the temperature of the rock at 6000 feet is 108 degrees F., and work can be carried on only by keeping currents of cool air circulating throughout the workings, but in the Lake Superior region it is expected that temperatures will be so modified by the volume of the cold water of the lake affecting the rock masses that men can work at two miles underground with no excessive discomfort. Both C. & H. and Tamarack are now down to more than one mile.

### A Restless Mountain

It appears that an unusual problem in railroad engineering has been solved in Oregon by draining water from under a mountain; at any rate, since the expedient was adopted the mountain has stayed in the same place, and the recurrent need of straightening the railway tracks seems to be done away with. The mountain rested on a layer of water about an inch deep over the bedrock, and used to slide about 10 feet a year toward the Columbia River, the swift current of which carried away the soil, trees, and shrubbery which the sliding mountain deposited in it. Naturally the railway tracks on the mountain shifted also, causing unhappiness and constant expense to the railway company. Finally, however, the company went to the source of the trouble, drove tunnels into the mountain, and released the underground layer of water. The restless mountain, one may believe, settled down permanently and comfortably on a solid foundation, for since then there has been no more trouble with the tracks.

### Schoolboy "Howlers"

Persons not in touch with the schoolroom realize only on rare occasions that schoolboy "howlers" flourish as luxuriantly today as ever. Sometimes a few samples published in a newspaper or college magazine serve as reminders, sometimes a street-car passenger will garner a choice specimen from the talk of a group of chattering pupils on their way to school. Only the other day two boys were overheard quizzing one another in preparation for their English lesson for the day. "What is personification?" the first boy asked, looking at the book. The second boy's reply was in the nature of a terrific and oblique condensation of the correct answer: "Personification is a metaphor without human intelligence."

### Mount-Sully and the Movies

The diary of Mount-Sully's tour in the United States in 1894 is now being published at Paris. It is really a series of letters to his wife rather than a conventional journal. There is one note which he records that is of particular interest today. "Next we went into a little shop where we were shown a new invention of Edison's. Photographs that move, that represent action, that live! The thing is prodigious! Where will it stop?" The great tragedian, the interpreter of Edipe-Rol, standing before the first cinema pictures—the gap between ancient Athens and Menlo Park bridged—here was a dramatic moment!

### Lord Jellicoe's Australian Visit

Attention is called in the current number of The Round Table (London) to Lord Jellicoe's report on his visit to Australia, where he arrived on May 15, 1919, and left for New Zealand on his return journey to England in the following September. During that time he conferred with ministers, inspected naval bases, visited the principal cities of the Commonwealth and extended his tour to the Northern Islands. He was universally popular, but took many opportunities to impress on his hosts that he had not come for ceremonies and festivities but for work, and that the main object of his task was to acquire information for his report. It is claimed as another reason for desiring a larger circle of readers for this report that the party which foreshadows a complete though ill-defined self-determination is the party which abhors most often to the Eastern danger, and claims it as a reason for dissociating themselves in defense from the admiralty and politically from any form

## SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To interview a captain of industry or a labor leader, an efficiency expert or a cabinet member, a peace conference delegate or an authority on jazz music, or indeed, any person believing himself well versed in his special field, is simple; but to interview a poet is otherwise, for the whole of life is the poet's province, and the reporter, pausing on the brink, does not know just where to plunge.

Yet of such importance is the visit of Mr. Sassoon to America, that representatives of the press are moved to put aside their native shyness, and boldly seek out the young Englishman,

expressive as Rupert Brooke. Sorby's slim volume, "Marlborough and Other Poems," is having a great influence on a group of younger poets writing now—especially Robert Graves, Edward Thomas, Francis Ledwidge, and Wilfred Owen also fell in battle. Other names of contemporary English soldier poets a little better known to us here in America are Richard Aldington, Frederick Manning, Herbert Read, Osbert Sitwell, and Robert Nichols.

Of his own verse Mr. Sassoon said practically nothing, except that he determined, at the beginning of this year, not to publish any new poems in England until 1921. He has the rare wisdom and the courage to guard his gift against a popularity which

## THE CATALOGUE GARDENER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

However conventionally a young man's fancy turns in spring, it may be turned with equal abandon upon gardening. Two strong arms and vision only are necessary. As for the first requirement, I am a late-retuned and able-bodied soldier. Not that I have ever been other than capable of hard work, but few had hitherto noticed my athletic qualities. Except that I recall a single instance several years ago when our town thought to immortalize itself by a pageant. I was called on as an able male to don cheesecloth and brass and to play a Greek or Roman—I never precisely knew which. The pageant was the success that most of them are, and I felt that I had contributed to the general humor all round. As to the second requirement—

In these present days I know that it is my duty to garden. Inspiring literature impossible to escape has told me so. Thanks to the same literature, I know I am not practicing patriotism unless I help my country produce something. Gardening will answer.

Privately, I confess my ignorance of gardens, while publicly carry about with me magazines intended for persons with estates, thrust into my pockets with those periodicals designed to make me admire Jugoslavia. What with my own problems and the problems of the world (subscriptions \$5 a year) in real gratitude do I heed the call "To the land!"

### Vision is Given Me

As the true harbinger of spring comes the seedsman's catalogue. It depicts a land of plenty, a land of milk and honey, and gardens wonderful to behold. It lends distinction to many library tables. In my town during these months it temporarily supplants the almanac. But, whereas the almanac disappoints the most sanguine, the seed catalogue never falls short of the desires. It softens the weather-beaten face of the farmer sitting in the evening under the paper lamp-shade. It makes glad the heart of the commuter.

### Ceres Beckons

My wife succumbs to its lure. The charm of old-fashioned flowers or new varieties, the latter often unpronounceable, yearly fascinates her. She forgot how late in the season it was the last time that I braved a springtime seed store to get the packets penciled on her list. Many were not in stock. I returned instead with those I chanced to remember from another dear garden of years ago in which I was too small to work. "Won't these do as well?" I inquired. And she took them with an understanding smile.

Contrary to the prejudices of most, I prefer to garden where hens are not absolutely taboo. Ambition makes gardeners of us all: hens are the best little hoers I know, so keen to be always busy, especially in gardens. Scratch, scratch, and there is nothing left for men and boys to hoe.

But I shall buy a hoe—a Warren hoe. (Its iron is shaped like a spade reversed on a playing card.) Some catalogue gardeners swear by it; the farmers still think it "new-fangled." How do I know all this, I who have long been away from man's peaceful pursuits? Know them reader, that I commute, and of a Saturday noon sit on the train with garden enthusiasts deep in discussion of such matters in spring, of Fords in summer, of furnaces in winter. Their gardens are partially planted of course; mine still remains a delightful possibility.

The best place to plan is in the presence of the garden itself. A mere half-acre gives vista to one's faith of harvest time. Then will my vegetables rival those of the catalogue and the gardener shall be the cynosure of eyes. So a few days ago . . .

Having sat me down upon a mound,

To think on life,

I concluded that my views were sound and considered vegetables.

### Today's Lure

Spread out on my new denims was the catalogue, slippery to the touch but a delight to the eyes. Ah, I would have peppers. They are really beautiful and as entertaining as gourds to look upon. Yet, I reflected, one cannot have many rows, no matter

how colorful. More prosaic folk will think that beginning in this way was similar to buying a piano before the necessary house furnishings. I also wanted squash. I wanted it for those deep-throated yellow blossoms—and the squashes—and for the broad and alternately arranged leaves that diminish as stepping stones over the tall grass. Airily I trod them to the spaces beyond.

Give me at any time the homely catalogue to the miscellaneous pre-

sentation of an encyclopedia. With the latter all imagination vanishes except in what passes for facts; with the former what else makes gardening attractive? I like the catalogue for another reason: the newest lists are always free from blights, no questions, no doubts, all excellent, many superfine, and some immense. "Turnip—White Milan" or "Yellow Globe"? Off and away, I was globe-trotting in Milan. Soon I saw Yellow Milan or White Globe (how did their names run?) threatening to grow as far underground as Jack's beans went above. Perhaps I would see myself in print in our popular press next fall. The caption might read: "Frank Wilder Grows Turnip Large As Head," and below was a picture of my head and a turnip, side by side.

Dusk was touching all, softening the wheelbarrow for instance, and still I sat thumbing the pages, measuring in my mind's eye rows and rows of luscious vegetables. On the coolish, lightly stirring air came the unmistakable notes of a sure-lipped veteran bugler blowing "Assembly." I straightened up with an intensity hitherto lacking. Surely I heard the top sergeant's whistle and the other whistles along the company streets. The far-off bugler played "Retreat"—then "Mess Call." Again I heard the mess kits rattle. Those were good days. Then I glanced at the wheelbarrow, dimly outlined in the dark, and the path of warm lamp light that led to the open kitchen door. And I knew these days were better.

## HORSES AND THE H. C. L.

Horses do not care when high prices come down. If they were quite frank, they would admit a desire that prices stay up. When they go down, horse feed comes back, and what horse wants to quit eating rolled oats?

Some horses in New York City, at least, have been enjoying breakfast feed fare for the past fortnight. Ordinary oats have gone so high and become so scarce that even rolled oats were cheaper.

But regardless of the high cost of the horse's living, what probably troubles him more is the difficulty of reaching the bottom of the nose-bag. Why don't they use more the contraption by which, when the patient horse, lunching in the city street, has devoured everything down to within three inches of the bottom of the bag, he will be able to go the rest of the way without strain? And especially without assistance from the passerry!

One noon-time was marked by an example of kindness among the horses themselves. A team of them, huge truckers, had won their way to the last long three inches, but had solved the problem of winning through themselves. One was resting the bag on the neck of the other, pushing successfully into the illusive oats. The other had ceased to munch and was apparently waiting for something.

After the first horse had apparently rolled in the last oat, with a rather satisfied toss of the head, he removed the bag from his fellow's neck and turned his head to its natural position. Then his partner raised his own bag, rested it on the other's neck, and proceeded to get his fill. I was in a quandary, that noon, as to what to do in a certain situation. I had been wanting some one to help me do something. Later I remembered the horses, and, helping my friend first, I concluded that what I had been waiting for.

Which is a long way, perhaps, from the high price of feed oats, but one cannot be a minor philosopher in the streets of New York without wandering.

## AUNT JEMIMA'S Baking Powder

HOWELL MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.



## "What An Attractive Carriage"

Your friends will notice your Lloyd Loom Woven Baby Carriage. The finely woven body as soft and as pliable as a knitted scarf always receives favorable comments.

The Lloyd Carriage is such an improvement over the ordinary carriage of coarse weave. And you can buy one in your town. Write for the names of Dealers who carry this line.

LLOYD MFG. COMPANY  
Menominee, Mich.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### To Reconstruct Armenia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Obviously a misunderstanding prevails in America concerning the present political status of Armenia, and newspaper captions such as "Armenia Formally Recognized by the United States," "America Recognizes Republic of Armenia," "United States Recognizes State of Armenia" and "Armenia Formally Recognized as an Independent Republic," add to the general confusion.

After the Bolshevik revolution of November 17, 1917, the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Azerbaijan Tartars, in the Trans-Caucasian region, united their fortunes by organizing at Tiflis a joint parliament, which, on April 22, 1918, declared its independence under the name of Federal Republic of Trans-Caucasia. On May 26, 1918, this federal republic was dissolved and there were born the Armenian, the Azerbaijan and the Georgian republics of the Caucasus. The Supreme Council, on January 26, 1920, with a view of making Trans-Caucasia a permanent barrier against the advance of Bolshevism, recognized these republics formally.

The Armenian Republic of the Caucasus, with its capital at Erivan, is composed of the Province of Erivan, parts of the provinces of Kars, Tiflis, and Elizabethpol—former territories of Russian Armenia. Its area is 26,000 square miles and it has a population of 2,160,000 divided as follows: Armenians 1,293,000; Tartars and kindred races 588,000; Kurds 82,000; Yezidis, 50,000; Russians, Greeks, and Georgians, 123,000, and Gypsies, 24,000.

The recognition by the Allies and by the United States Government of the de facto government of the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus, which has been in existence for two years, is only a perfunctory step. For the reconstitution of an Armenian state it is necessary that the Allies and the United States recognize the independence of United Armenia, which should include Russian Armenia, the seven Armenian provinces of Turkish Armenia, and Cilicia; and that the Allies unanimously offer to assist the United States in the disarming of the Turks and the pacification of the entire area of Armenia.

(Signed) ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

New York City, New York.

YALE NIGHT LATCHES

If you have any doubt about the protection your locks give, try the Yale Cylinder Night Latches.

You can depend upon Yale Cylinder Night Latches to throw off every attempt at unlawful picking, forcing or tampering—and they never fail.

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## WOMEN'S PLACE IN PARTY ESTABLISHED

Republican Convention Adopts Report of Rules Committee Increasing Executive Committee Membership to Fifteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Republican women who, as prospective voters in presidential and other elections have been seeking increased recognition in the party organization, have won a large part of what they have been working for. They had the satisfaction of seeing their improved party status established when the rules committee report was adopted without question by the convention at yesterday's session.

By this action the executive committee of the Republican National Committee is increased, as the women urged, from 10 to 15 members. There is no definite statement that the additional members are to be women, but the committee goes so far as to say informally that the five new members are intended to give opportunity to recognize the women.

It is the same as with the addition of an assistant secretary to the national committee. The place is expected to be filled by a woman, but no specification in that effect is made.

The women asked for "equal" representation with men and for a vice-chairmanship as well as a secretaryship. Yet all the while a large proportion of their organization really believed it to be advisable to moderate these demands somewhat. They favored making their request in the terms proposed by Mrs. Medill McCormick.

As the matter stands, therefore, the women are generally very well content with what has now been accorded them. The moderates among them, comprising perhaps those more broadly experienced in political affairs, are inclined to agree with the men that it is for the women to go into their home districts and ask the voters to accord them the enlarged representation they desire. As they win the support of the voters, they will come naturally into greater preference for places in the party organization.

Women who take this view are satisfied that there is nothing to be gained by undertaking to force matters beyond the point where women's experience and education in the detail of politics gives them, individually or collectively, the equipment that will enable them to measure up to the political opportunities that open to them.

### Challenge From Women

Suffrage Association Urges Ratification by Final State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Necessity for action making inevitable the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment by the thirty-sixth state is urged upon the Republican national convention by a memorial presented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Signed by Mary Garrett Hay, vice-president; Gertrude Foster Brown, vice-president; Emma Winner Rogers, treasurer; Nettie R. Schuler, corresponding secretary; Esther Osgood, director, and Rose Young, press chairman, it reads:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association asks permission to place on record with the Republican national convention its appreciation of the resolution of the National Republican Executive Committee on June 1 urging the governors of Vermont and Connecticut to call special sessions of their legislatures in order to ratify the federal suffrage amendment, and in urging the Delaware Legislature to complete ratification of the amendment. The spirit of fairness underlying the committee's action must command it to every lover of liberty regardless of party, and its political farsightedness must be evident to every Republican desirous of party victory."

"Conceding to the committee's action its full and friendly significance, the National American Woman Suffrage Association further asks permission to reemphasize before this convention the fact that on the very eve of complete victory a deadlock supervenes in the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, and for that deadlock the Republican Party must carry its full share of responsibility since three states with Republican legislatures remain on the unratified list.

Republican leaders frequently point out that their party has insured a far larger proportion of ratifications of the Nineteenth Amendment than has the Democratic Party, and apparently count on this situation to accrue to the advantage of the Republicans. The position would be logical if the relative proportion between Republicans and Democrats were the essential thing, but it is by no means the essential thing. The thirty-sixth state is the essential thing.

"Women who are waiting on the state for their right to vote in the presidential elections of 1920 cannot rest satisfied with the assurance or the evidence that Republican leaders are doing all in their power to bring about ratification. Republican women who are going to vote the Republican ticket may now be satisfied, but they are not all the women. The woman whose vote is the important vote to the Republican Party is the undecided woman who would just as soon be a Republican as a Democrat. That woman has not been convinced by the final Republican showing on ratification. She will not be convinced until

the thirty-sixth state has ratified. The only resolution of the situation that can make actual and alive what is so far a merely potential claim of the Republican Party on the woman voter."

### Treaty Plank of Democrats

SAN FRANCISCO—A declaration in favor of ratification of the Treaty of Versailles will be the main plank in the Democratic platform, according to Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who arrived here on Tuesday night to prepare for the national convention.

### REFERENDUM ON STRIKES PROPOSED

United States Chamber of Commerce Seeks Sentiment as to Proposed Law Prohibiting Interruption of Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The utilities committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday asked members of the organization to vote on two recommendations: 1. Strikes by employees of all public service corporations performing public service essential to the lives, health, well-being and comfort of the people should be explicitly prohibited by law. 2. Suitable tribunals should be created by the law to adjudicate differences between employees of public service corporations and their employers, and the decision of such tribunal should be final and binding on both parties.

In recommending the proposals for a referendum, the committee expressed the opinion that "no corporation or person, individually or collectively, may lawfully or rightfully obstruct or impede the performance of any duty or obligation of the state or of any agency created by the state for the performance of a public service." "The state is sovereign," the statement continues. Its will is expressed through the government created by it. That will cannot be given if the servants of the government refuse to obey its behests. Therefore, no servant of the government has either moral or legal right to obstruct or impede the performance of the government if such assumed right were successfully asserted, the will of the servant would override the will of the people, the government would be subverted, and the servants would become the masters.

"We, the organizations whose names are attached, petition the two dominant political parties, in their conventions assembled at Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, respectively, to insert a plank in their platforms asking Congress to pass laws, which in the judgment of Congress, will give to residents of the District of Columbia political rights and privileges that the citizens of the remainder of the country enjoy, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to the platform committees of the two parties."

These depend on the uninterrupted operation of the agencies which provide transportation, water, light, heat, power, and means of communication. It is, therefore, the right of the people that such uninterrupted operation be guaranteed by the power of the state.

"These agencies are created by the state for services of a public character; they are devoted exclusively to the service of the public; they operate by virtue of powers delegated to them by the state, and they are thereby public agents of the state to perform public services indispensable to the well-being, comfort, security, and often to the health and lives of all the people. The state is, therefore, bound so to exert its powers as to enable these agencies and instrumentalities fully and effectively to perform the services delegated to them.

"The immediate result of a strike is to compel the suspension of the industry against which the strike is directed. When directed against a public utility, it is an invasion of that which is indispensable to the community. Strikes by employees of public service corporations should be prohibited by law as conspiracies against the paramount interests of the public. It is obvious, however, that the great class of employees thus deprived of the power of self-protection by means of strike should be otherwise protected against unjust relations with their employers through suitable tribunals empowered equitably to adjust differences, whose findings should be final and supported by due provision for enforcement."

BOY SCOUTS GOING TO ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Virginia—A full patrol of eight Boy Scouts will be sent from Richmond to England to take part in the international meeting of Scouts in London, July 25 to August 7, under the direction of the British Boy Scouts. They plan to visit many places of interest in England and return to America about September 1.

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"Women who are waiting on the state for their right to vote in the presidential elections of 1920 cannot rest satisfied with the assurance or the evidence that Republican leaders are doing all in their power to bring about ratification. Republican women who are going to vote the Republican ticket may now be satisfied, but they are not all the women. The woman whose vote is the important vote to the Republican Party is the undecided woman who would just as soon be a Republican as a Democrat. That woman has not been convinced by the final Republican showing on ratification. She will not be convinced until

## MR. COLBY WILL BE DISTRICT DELEGATE

Secretary of State Expected to Represent President at the Democratic Convention—Vote Sought for Washingtonians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There has been some criticism of the selection of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, as one of the delegates from the District of Columbia to the Democratic convention in San Francisco, on the ground that he has not been a resident of the District for one year. However, Mr. Colby was here during a large part of the war, when he was connected with the United States Shipping Board, and at any rate, it is said, since the residents of the District have no vote, it does not matter whether Mr. Colby has resided here long enough to be able to vote at the primaries, as is required in the states.

It is assumed by many persons that Mr. Colby is President Wilson's personal choice and that he will speak for the President at the convention. He certainly would not have been chosen for his Democratic affiliation, for Mr. Colby has been for the most part a Republican, or Progressive, having attached himself to the Democratic Party only when he came out in support of Mr. Wilson's candidacy.

Before the mention of Mr. Colby as the head of the delegation from Washington, it had been generally thought that Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, would be the man who would present the President's views.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who has been named as a member of the women's associate Democratic national committee, is one of the wealthiest women in Washington and prominent in social and philanthropic work. Her son-in-law is the owner and publisher of The Washington Post, which is not favorably inclined toward the Administration.

Efforts are being made to have a plank inserted in the Republican and Democratic platforms enfranchising the residents of the District of Columbia.

The following resolution was presented to the resolutions committee in Chicago yesterday:

"We, the organizations whose names are attached, petition the two dominant political parties, in their conventions assembled at Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, respectively, to insert a plank in their platforms asking Congress to pass laws, which in the judgment of Congress, will give to residents of the District of Columbia political rights and privileges that the citizens of the remainder of the country enjoy, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to the platform committees of the two parties."

It is the obligation of the state to protect the lives, health, security, rights and property of all of its people.

These depend on the uninterrupted operation of the agencies which provide transportation, water, light, heat, power, and means of communication. It is, therefore, the right of the people that such uninterrupted operation be guaranteed by the power of the state.

These agencies are created by the state for services of a public character; they are devoted exclusively to the service of the public; they operate by virtue of powers delegated to them by the state, and they are thereby public agents of the state to perform public services indispensable to the well-being, comfort, security, and often to the health and lives of all the people. The state is, therefore, bound so to exert its powers as to enable these agencies and instrumentalities fully and effectively to perform the services delegated to them.

"The immediate result of a strike is to compel the suspension of the industry against which the strike is directed. When directed against a public utility, it is an invasion of that which is indispensable to the community. Strikes by employees of public service corporations should be prohibited by law as conspiracies against the paramount interests of the public. It is obvious, however, that the great class of employees thus deprived of the power of self-protection by means of strike should be otherwise protected against unjust relations with their employers through suitable tribunals empowered equitably to adjust differences, whose findings should be final and supported by due provision for enforcement."

"Any and all medical legislation

PLANS TO RENEW WHEAT BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons yesterday it was announced that the government still had under consideration the renewal of the Canadian Wheat Board for another year.

If the board is renewed legislation will be necessary to control the crop for the current year. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that it was the duty of the Canadian Wheat Board to secure the best price for Canadian wheat in the world market.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Warning against the proposed "health" plank for the Republican platform is given in a message to the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago convention from the American Anti-Vivisection Society, as follows:

"The proposed plank in the Republican platform for a 'better coordinated federal public health service' and the 'physical education of the youth of the country' is a dangerous one, and should not be adopted. It sounds well, but in reality is promoted by only one school of medicine, the one that so

signally failed in the influenza epidemic and throughout the war, and by the American Medical Association, which wants to establish an allopathic medical autocracy and to enforce upon the country its own doctrines and its own pet vivisectionist medicines. This means endless inoculation with serums and vaccines derived through animal torture, and all of them of unproved value where not positively destructive of human health.

"Oppose any so-called 'health' plank which does not specifically provide for laymen representation and for equal representation by the different schools of medicine.

"Any and all medical legislation

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## RAILROADS CALLED PROFITEER VICTIMS

Toll of \$600,000,000, or 12 Per Cent, Paid by Them in Last Three Years, Says Mr. Lauck—Railway Earnings Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Railroads in the United States have been the greatest victims of profiteering except wage earners, salaried workers, and people of fixed incomes, according to a statement made public yesterday by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the railroad unions and brotherhoods. The statement says that the toll of profiteers from railroads was \$600,000,000 in the three years from 1917 to 1919, and will be \$100,000,000 from 1920 to 1922 unless the profiteers are checked, in the words of Mr. Lauck's report.

The most serious aspect of this phase of the profiteering problem is that it means a fixed charge upon the public of millions of dollars annually for all time to come, for if the railroads are mulcted of a billion dollars in undue profits in the expenditures for maintenance and betterments during the ensuing three years, that amount necessarily becomes part of the capital investment upon which the public must pay a fair return.

Tribute Said to Be 12 Per Cent

In this connection it should be stated that the railroads were protected against the profiteers, reasonable and necessary advances could be made in the wages of railroad workers without material increases in transportation rates, and attention may also be called to the fact that in such legal steps as have been taken to punish or restrain profiteering not a move has been made against the profiteers in steel and steel products, coal, petroleum, and railroad equipment and supplies."

The Lauck report fixes 12 per cent as the profiteering tribute which the railroads have paid to the producers of coal, petroleum, steel and steel products, car and locomotive manufacturers and others.

This figure was reached after an analysis of railroad expenditures and the profits of companies from which they purchased. Profiteering in coal, the excess of war profits over peace-time profits, is fixed at 12 per cent; and the excess profits on steel rails is given as 14 per cent. Mr. Lauck quotes a letter by W. F. O'Connor, K. C. and James Murdoch.

"No dealer is justified in charging replacement value, that is, in raising his price because of an advance in the cost of the commodity to others. His price should consist of the average cost of all the supply that he has on hand, plus freight and plus a reasonable profit which, in the case of retailers of sugar, is 2 cents, the same figure that prevails in the United States. The present refiner's price is 19 cents. Nothing justifies an advance at retail except an advance at the refinery."

**FORMER SOLDIERS AS PREMIERS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—That the provincial premiers and the dominion premiers should be returned soldiers was the statement of J. H. Flynn, president of the Grand Army of Canada, during an address here. The meeting, which declared itself to be composed of former soldiers, sailors and citizens, passed a resolution demanding the resignation of the Dominion Government and the calling of a general election. The government, according to the resolution, had been elected for the war and had outlived its mandate. It was decided that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the King, the Governor-General, the Premier, leader of the Opposition and the press.

**Net Operation Income Increased**

Figures given out yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that net railroad operation income increased generally during the first three months of 1920, as compared with the first three months of 1919. Business was on the whole, much heavier, both in freight and passenger traffic, and earnings were proportionately greater, except in the eastern district, where storms checked traffic entirely for a time on a number of lines, notably in New England.

The eastern district was the only one to show a deficit, from operations. That was \$25,220,817 for the quarter, as against \$4,438,844 for 1919. A large part of the deficit presumably was brought about by weather conditions, which made the handling of trains extremely difficult. In the southern and western districts and for the United States as a whole much improvement was shown in the first three months of this year. The railroads did not go back to private ownership until March 1, and the improved condition of affairs due to revived business was thoroughly manifest by that time. Indeed, it was contended by persons who opposed returning the roads that the companies wanted them back because they expected heavy business in the coming years.

For the country as a whole, railway operating revenues for the first three months of 1920 were \$1,334,755,084, against \$1,098,572,804. These figures

show the improvement in business. Expenses advanced only from \$1,001,472,345 to \$1,214,028,512 in the same time. Net operating revenue was \$63,427,105, against \$34,186,088 in 1919. The net revenue for March, 1920, was only \$10,206,576, indicating that the net revenues for January and February must have averaged about \$25,000,000 each, and pointing to a rather sharp falling off in net income under private control.

## APPOINTMENTS MADE TO FEDERAL BOARDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson yesterday made recess appointments of Henry Jones Ford of New Jersey, Mark W. Potter of New York and James Duncan of Massachusetts to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Marston Taylor Bogert of New York and Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts were named members of the United States Tariff Commission.

Nicholas Kelley of New York was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The appointees to the Interstate Commerce Commission were nominated some weeks ago, but the Senate failed to act on them. When they take office all vacancies on the commission will have been filled, including the two new places created by the Transportation Act which increased the membership from nine to eleven.

Former Governor McCall also was nominated some time ago, but the Senate adjourned without acting on his nomination. The appointment of Mr. Bogert to the Tariff commission is a new one. Mr. Bogert is a chemist and a member of the National Research Council; the General Munitions Board, the United States Board on Gas Warfare and the committee on chemicals of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Kelley, who is an official in the Treasury Department, will succeed Norman Davis, who is to be appointed Undersecretary of State, vice Secretary Frank L. Polk, resigned.

## CANADA TO PREVENT SUGAR-SPECULATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Although attempts have been made to force the price of sugar in Ontario up to 30 cents a pound, the Board of Commerce is out to stop the speculation, which is evidently at the bottom of such high prices.

There is absolutely no justification for sugar costing more than 22 cents a pound, unless the cost has been raised by speculators," is the opinion of the board as expressed by W. F. O'Connor, K. C.

The campaign will aim to educate the public as well as to enforce the law. Officers engaged in it will have authority to examine any books, papers, records, or memoranda bearing on items to be included in tax returns, and to summon for examination under oath all persons acquainted with the matter to be inquired into.

## ATTACK ON VILLA FORCES IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Troops of the de facto government of Mexico continue their concentration about Parral, Chihuahua, in preparation for an attack upon Francisco Villa, according to latest information from Mexico. The State Department is informed that General Amaro, of the Mexican Army, has reached Jimenez with a considerable force of cavalry and infantry.

Railroad communication between Jiminez and Parral has been reopened, the United States Consul at Chihuahua has reported.

The military ability of Francisco Villa is generally respected in Mexico, and it is considered doubtful that any effort will be made against him except in considerable force. The commands of the Mexican generals have previously been reported moving into Chihuahua to attack. It is expected that an effort will be made to surround the Villa force when preparations have been completed.

## END OF NEW YORK TIE-UP MAY BE NEAR

SPECIALISTS TAXES REMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—London is one of the few cities in Ontario to take advantage of permission given by the government to remit municipal taxes of war veterans. This year in London, men who saw overseas service and whose property is exempt from payment of all taxes except for school and local improvements. The departure will cost the corporation about \$12,000 in all. Many of the veterans, owing titles in annexed districts, benefit to the extent of only a few cents. Others with valuable houses are exempt to the sum of \$75 or more. Soldiers with no property may become house owners on special terms through the city's housing commission.

## BURGESSER HATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A decision by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, that independent tugs and lighter companies come under the eight-hour-day transportation act, and announcement that longshoremen along the coast outside this port are voting on the question of return are taken to indicate an earlier end of the tie-up here than had been expected. Railroad boatmen quit work with the charge that the roads were selling their harbor boat equipment to independent companies for a nominal consideration in order to

## CARMEN ACCEPT COMPROMISE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—By an overwhelming vote, local streetcar men decided to accept a compromise wage agreement, fixing the maximum hourly pay at 70 cents, thus avoiding a threatened strike.

## VACANCIES IN THE NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Navy Department has made known its need to fill 30 or more vacancies in the commissioned grade of assistant civil engineer, with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade). Entrance pay and allowances are approximately \$3200 a year, and increases to a figure as high as \$3600 depend on length of service and promotion.

## W. & J. SLOANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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## DRIVE TO COLLECT DELINQUENT TAXES

Bureau of Internal Revenue Expects to Take in Several Million Dollars Reported Withheld From the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Guatemalan Government which has succeeded the régime of President Estrada Cabrera, who is now held a prisoner in Guatemala City, is reported, in a dispatch to the State Department yesterday from the United States legation in that city, to have sent troops to suppress a general railroad strike which has tied up mail and train service for several days.

The government has warned the strikers that they must return to work, and has threatened vigorous action if they refuse to do so.

Although no information has been received to that effect, it is viewed in unofficial quarters here that the strike is destined either to aid the former President or to insure his further punishment by the de facto authorities.

## GERMAN WAR CRAFT TO BE EXHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The government has reached the bureau from many sources that dealers and others responsible for the payment of these taxes have failed in their duty. Frauds of considerable magnitude are said to have been uncovered in the matter of soda fountain and admission taxes, where proprietors have collected money from the public as tax but have pocketed it instead of turning it in to the government.

William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has summoned a special force of revenue officers, experienced in handling sales taxes, to this city for special training before the campaign begins. These men will head a group which will visit every large city in the United States in order to bring to justice willful evaders of taxes without embarrassing persons honestly endeavoring to comply with the law.

The government, it is estimated, is losing several million dollars annually through failure of retailers to collect the full tax on toilet articles and medicinal preparations. Ticket brokers will be prosecuted, if they are found to be evading the law. It is reported that in Chicago alone, 150 theaters and motion picture houses are not making monthly returns of admission taxes.

The campaign will aim to educate the public as well as to enforce the law. Officers engaged in it will have authority to examine any books, papers, records, or memoranda bearing on items to be included in tax returns, and to summon for examination under oath all persons acquainted with the matter to be inquired into.

## PRICE OF EXPORT KEROSENE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The U. S. S. Hancock and three tugs, according to announcement yesterday by the Navy Department, have left Rosyth, Scotland, with three former German destroyers in tow. The destroyers will eventually be brought to the United States, as will the former German battleship Ostriesland and the cruiser Frankfort, which are still at Rosyth. The latter vessels are expected to sail from Brest, France, on July 15, at which time the destroyers will be taken in tow for the trip across the Atlantic.

After the German ships have been examined by naval experts, they probably will be exhibited in cities of the United States. Eventually they will be destroyed.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR HAWAIIANS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—If Japanese residents in the Hawaiian Islands do not want their children to receive an education having the English language as its basis of instruction, then they should send them to schools in Japan. This is the opinion expressed by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, who is a visitor in Honolulu.

"I can see no reason for objection on the part of Japanese to the abolition of the foreign language schools in these islands," he continued. "If the Hawaiian-born Japanese are to become voters and good American citizens they must be given an education in schools having English as the basis of instruction. The third generation of Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands will not learn Japanese as a home language. This has been proved

to help us.

"We have been played with long enough," continued Miss Ludington. "If a man is not actively for us he will be considered to be against us. We shall certainly do all in our power to oppose a candidate for governor who does not announce himself in favor of immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment. This policy will apply to all candidates for state office. The turn for candidates for the Legislature will come later. First we shall find where every candidate for the State ticket stands and second, we shall find whether he means to do anything that will really help us and do it immediately."

## WOMEN PLAN FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—"We now

want to know unequivocally what every man in public life stands," said Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, in announcing that the women of the State propose to enter the fall campaign with the purpose of working against the Republican Party as the party that has worked against suffrage.

The statement issued by the association says that "we shall make specific exception of all those Republi-

cans candidates who are actively helping us, or who will pledge themselves to help us.

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## REPRESENTATION OF WORKERS IS URGED

Labor Party's Woman Candidate for United States Senator Sees Need for Them to Take a Hand in the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbi

are represented. The biggest group in society is the group that earns its own living, that works for it and does not live on interest and profits.

It would be a good thing for the country to legislate for them, not just for millionaires. Then those people would share the election expenses and hold their representatives responsible to them."

Miss Schneiderman said that her nomination had not cost "one red

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Efforts to obtain state censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts are to be re-doubled until a law making such a provision has been put upon the statute books, or until a better means of improving the standards of films as exhibited in the Commonwealth is in evidence, say members of the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures, which met in executive session yesterday to plan for continued action in this direction.

Last week's veto of the censorship bill by Gov. Calvin Coolidge because of the report of unconstitutionality by the Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen, appears to have greatly increased the determination of the committee rather than to have lessened it.

The Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures is now organized upon a permanent basis, and it is understood that the 347 state-wide and local organizations that have cooperated in the movement for state censorship are to continue to do so and that the number of organizations is likely to exceed 400

## HOW HOME RULE IS TO BENEFIT IRELAND

Powers to Be Delegated to New Irish Authorities Will Be as Extensive as Those of a Separate State in America

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—"There could not be a more fatal mistake at this moment than to make agreement in Ireland a condition precedent to an effort at settling the Irish question," thus writes Lord Charnwood in the current number of the Anglo-French Review.

It seemed, quite recently, that England was inclined to shelve the Irish problem by saying that if Irishmen could only agree on what they wanted, they could have it, and still further that they could have nothing till they did agree.

During the war, when the revolting insurrection in Ireland, on behalf of Germany, had almost shocked men of all parties to a point where they might come together, there was a wild hope of possible unity. The most, however, that was gained by the different factions was a wish that they could agree, for they had reason to hope that rooted differences between Irishman and Irishman might, under more whole-some conditions, disappear.

### Disunion Not Surprising

The disunion in Ireland at the present time is not really surprising. How could there be spontaneous agreement between Ulster Protestants and the mass of South Country Irishmen, who are Nationalist in feeling and inclined to be swayed between a sober and high-principled nationalism and Sinn Fein?

The former party is sentimentally attached to the Union and has at least no obvious business reason for desiring a change, but the latter is attracted by the idea of Irish independence, with the hope of obtaining large pecuniary benefit therefrom. Furthermore, Ulster has lately proved its power to prevent the carrying into effect of at least one proposed change, and that has led the Southerners to believe that they too might, with advantage, attempt compulsive measures.

Lord Charnwood considers that a solution of the difficulty would seem to lie along the lines of a proposal by England, that would show forth her real determination to effect a settlement which, according to her highest sense of right, was just to both parties.

### Ungrudging Support Merited

In addition, such a proposal should make clear what so far has seemed somewhat obscure, namely a resolution not to be driven by either party into what is unjust. In such a policy, the government would merit ungrudging support, as a decisive and right step forward would have been taken, even if some of the actual proposals did not meet with entire approval.

Lord Charnwood also considers that the proposals in the present bill for giving Home Rule to Ireland encourage a greater hope of settlement than those of any measure that has gone before. Ireland, however, is socially even darker than in the years which led up to Mr. Gladstone's conversion, in spite of the fact that the country's economic condition has greatly improved.

The apparent reason for this optimism is, it is said, because in Great Britain the former opponents of Home Rule now generally recognize that a new departure must be made; and also, the framers of the bill, unlike their predecessors, have begun by recognizing the difficulty of Ulster.

### Outlook Broadening

It is pointed out that from 1886 to 1914, English opinion had been divided into two schools. First, there was the one which believed that order and material progress would be sufficient to remove the natural sentiment of Irish nationalism—which, in spite of the excesses which have become associated with it, is wholesome at bottom; and secondly, the one which showed toward Ulster a profound and perverse want of sympathy. The mere fact of the present proposals being before the government, implies, it is considered, that both sides are broadening their outlook.

The main outlines of the Government of Ireland bill may be recalled briefly thus: Northern Ireland—Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone—is, under the measure, to have a Parliament. Southern Ireland, that is the rest of Ireland, including the three remaining predominantly Roman Catholic and

Nationalist counties of Ulster, is likewise to have one.

### Powers May Be Increased

A council of Ireland, composed of equal delegations from the two parliaments, would govern certain common purposes. At the beginning this would be limited to the control of the railways, but the powers of this council may be increased later by the desire of both parliaments until the council becomes a parliament for all Ireland, and the identities of the other two become merged into it.

The powers immediately delegated to these new Irish authorities are practically the same as in previous Home Rule bills, but in addition there is evidence that, in the event of union between north and south, control over customs and excise would be favorably considered. Such powers are as extensive as those possessed by a state in any of the federations in the British Empire.

The scheme is confessedly based on one put forward in *The Times* last year by one who for the present remains anonymous. His plan, however, differed in that it made the whole of the province of Ulster to constitute northern Ireland. This would have lessened the contrast with southern Ireland, as northern Ireland would then have contained a larger Roman Catholic element than the six selected counties.

### Solution in Sight

Any proposal to completely divide Ireland would be the one thing in which all Irishmen would agree in condemning. When Ulstermen sought amendment of the last Home Rule bill on these lines, it was with the object of defeating the bill.

While the problem of Ireland has seemed to be well-nigh insoluble, an issue from the dilemma would appear to be in sight. There is a certain common loyalty to Irish unity, and this can be used as a foundation. Lord Charnwood points out that if the Ulsterman is shown that he cannot always block the way, and the Sinn Feiner is made to realize the impossibility of a complete and independent Ireland, and both these factors are placed in positions in which—though they manage their own affairs, yet they do so with the hope of winning the confidence of the other—then steps have been taken along a path which may lead to peace.

Already Ulster has given signs of a sensible and honorable acceptance of the proposed new situation. Southern Ireland has not yet responded, but that is not surprising, as passion for the time being holds sway.

### Financial Clauses Discussed

Referring to the statement of some Irishmen that their financial union with Great Britain is not advantageous, it would be difficult for one of them to show that his country would have fared better without the union. Possibly the animating idea behind such a contention is that, if Ireland had been a self-governing colony, it could have escaped, had it chosen, its share of expenditure for defense, as well as its share in the national debt assumed as the result of the war.

The proposal of a possible Colonial Ireland is considered to be about as untenable as the belief that Ireland is overtaxed. Considering their geographical positions, Lord Charnwood believes that England and Ireland could not be made to stand towards each other in the same relation as Great Britain and the dominions.

It is considered that, in spite of the atmosphere in Ireland today, when they come to face the question squarely, Irishmen will elect to join forces with England in defensive interests against the rest of the world, rather than separate themselves entirely, with the possibility of some time being in the position of an enemy; and it is confidently believed that their friends elsewhere will encourage them in this attitude.

### MAX NORDAU'S VIEWS ON ZIONIST PROBLEM

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The well-known Zionist leader and publicist Dr. Max Nordau of Paris, gave an address on Zionism, in the Living-

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stone Hall of this city, Dr. Salles Dalches presiding.

**Dr. Nordau showed how the six million Jews, living at the present time in Eastern Europe, were prevented, at present, from immigrating to Palestine, owing to the strict immigration laws of the countries where they now live under conditions of great hardship and danger.**

Virtually, he said, Zionism had existed since the destruction of the second temple, and Jews all over the world had never ceased to yearn for the return to their own country. The idea was ever present, both in their ceremonies and in their devotion, wherever they assembled. Dr. Nordau considered Zionism implied the salvation of the whole Jewish race from oppression and tyranny.

After referring to the beginning of the modern Zionist movement, the speaker said that what formerly had been a dream was now fast becoming a reality. Mr. Balfour's statement that the British Empire was prepared to open Palestine to the Jews, and make it the homeland for the Jewish race, made this realization still more certain.

Dr. Nordau said that when Britain's mandate had been extended for the necessary length of time to enable Palestine to become ably and willingly self-governed, the Jews in Palestine should then take over the full responsibility for the future administration of the State.

The speaker stated that his firm confidence in the Jewish earnestness of purpose, energy and capacity, made him believe that it would be but very short time before the Jews were ready and capable of assuming that responsibility. He also had the same degree of confidence that Great Britain would stand by her word, as expressed by Mr. Balfour.

Referring to the difficulties which had arisen through the establishment of a kingdom in Syria, and to the Pan-Arabic agitation, Dr. Nordau said that the danger was not from the Arabs, but it would be in the relinquishment of Palestine to the Arabs. He considered the Zionist solution was for Britain to allow the Jews to settle in Palestine, and they would take charge of administration and act as Britain's sentry. In this way they would keep watch on the Eastern Mediterranean and would prevent Egypt from uniting with Syria against Great Britain.

### CEREAL PRICES HAVE DROPPED IN EGYPT

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Owing to the practical steps taken by the government in procuring from abroad the necessary supplies of cereals to meet the present shortage and also as a result of the strong support given to the cooperative movement in the towns and districts, the price of cereals has dropped most remarkably, the ardeh (5.44 bushels) of wheat selling at £E3.200 today, as against £E4.500 or more two and one-half months ago. So stagnant has been the local cereal market in consequence that the merchants, who had previously purchased large quantities of Egyptian produce for speculative purposes, found themselves threatened with heavy losses as the new crop is just about to come in.

Forgetting the questionable methods they employed in forcing up the price before the government took the situation in hand, they are now declaring that the government is ruining their business and suggest that it should take over their stocks, part of which is said to have deteriorated, and that it should stop imports from abroad. It is good to see that the government is maintaining a firm attitude and that the native press is not losing the opportunity of bringing home to the merchants this lesson from profligacy through some remarkably caustic articles.

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## SPANISH DEBATE ON POSTAL PRIVILEGES

**Finance Minister Proposed to Check Abuse of Free Post by Senators and Deputies Which Cost State 14,000,000 Pesetas**

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

MADRID, Spain.—There is a considerable feeling that in these days of the Congreso, and even the Senado, are frequently very indiscreet in their discussions in regard to what might be done to the privilege of deputies and senators to meet their postal expenses.

Mr. Benitez de Lugo followed up this proposal by naming a figure, proposing that 500 pesetas a month should be allowed to each deputy for this purpose.

### No Allowance For Expenses

After one other deputy had declared that the whole thing was wrong and he would vote against it, the Count de Romanones resumed the discussion, remarking that in his judgment, as there was a civil list for the royal family, there ought to be much the same thing for the representatives of the people, and he proposed that there should be a monetary indemnity to the deputies to enable them to meet their postal expenses.

Recently there was a curious debate in the Congress upon the increase of fares in the sleeping cars on the railroads, various deputies protesting against the increase, and, such protests being obviously and even avowedly made in their own private interests, there were many sarcastic comments in the newspapers.

### Disclosures Impressive

Much more impressive disclosures have, however, been made with reference to the privilege of deputies and senators in the matter of sending their correspondence of all kinds through the post, free of stamps and all charges. Again it was known that this privilege was abused, but the people had no idea to what extent this was the case, until they were told.

The Finance Minister, greatly darning, and, as many men of Parliament consider most meddlesome, and unnecessarily so, has come to the conclusion that for the sake of the budget balance, and to check the abuse of the free post for senators and deputies, it should be suppressed altogether. He caused it to be known that, so exorbitant were the demands made by members of both houses in respect to this privilege, that the cost to the State in some recent years had amounted to 14,000,000 pesetas!

### Compensation Proposed

However, on reflection he came to the further conclusion that it would not be fair to abolish the privilege altogether without some form of compensation, since it would be equivalent to closing the doors of Parliament to men of moderate means who would be deprived of facilities for placing themselves in contact with the electors and other elements of public opinion, and he therefore proposed that the two houses should come to an agreement as to the best way in which their members might be indemnified for the abolition of the free post.

Accordingly the deputies and senators debated the matter and they felt that this was one of the things that had best be done with as little publicity as possible, and therefore in both Congreso and Senate the debates were conducted in "secret" session. Nevertheless, full particulars were forthcoming.

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COAL

King Albert Potashontas

## DECONTROL FINDING FAVOR IN BRITAIN

**Wholesale Cooperative Society Believes Freedom of Trade Will Help Cooperators More Than the Food Ministry Can**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The efforts of the boards of the English and Scottish cooperative wholesale societies, on the one hand, and the central board of the Cooperative Union on the other, to come to some agreement on the question of food control have resulted in the adoption of the following resolution: "That we agree to a recommendation to the government in favor of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment."

This, it was explained at a meeting of the united board of the Cooperative Union, did not mean that the control of all commodities should immediately cease, but that the control of specific articles should be lifted the moment it was found convenient and practicable to do so. The representatives of the united board, while agreeing to this resolution, felt there was necessity for the exercise of some government control in the interests of the consumers, who might otherwise suffer exploitation at the hands of trusts and combines at home and abroad.

### Point of Dispute Settled

The united board accordingly urged the creation of a government department which should not only be a ministry of food, but a ministry of general requirements, which would stand between the community and every class of profiteer. These views were embodied in a resolution and submitted to the wholesale cooperative societies, who accepted it. One of the main points of dispute between the trading arm and the education arm of the movement has therefore been settled.

Why the Cooperative Wholesale Society directors have been so insistent in their demand for decontrol—and this in spite of last year's congress—has been set forth in an official statement issued to the Cooperative Union Central Board for their discussion. "In advocating decontrol of the necessities of life," the directors say, "we do so in the firm belief that by freedom in trade we can, by means of our widely organized trading and commercial machinery, do better for the cooperative consumer than could be done by a Ministry of Food, subject to political and private trading influences."

### Machinery Rendered Noneffective

This is considered to be a very important point, and the Cooperative Wholesale Society is prepared to stand by the usefulness and efficiency of its world-wide agencies in procuring and distributing food and other supplies on a more economic basis without seeking individual benefits from private profit.

It is pointed out that much has occurred in connection with national control of the necessities of life which has cut across the ideal trading and business purpose of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, which has rendered the society's organized machinery noneffective for the time being, and which has swept aside the advantages of its economic organization of cooperative commercial methods, and compelled the movement, much to its disadvantage, to participate in trading carried on in accordance with the ordinary capitalistic system.

### Supplies Had to Be Pooled

"Under control all the advantages gained in the quality and supplies of goods had to be pooled in common with private traders and trusts; and the results have not always been beneficial to the society's reputation among distributive agencies and consumers. Under control, the central board states, cooperators have been subject to all those charges upon trade which they consider extraneous, including the manipulation of raw material and supplies, the holding up of goods through inefficient organization and transport, middlemen's profits, and broker's commissions."

These, they considered are unnecessary charges on the consumers, and to yield to a system wherein they are maintained is to defeat one of the most vital objects of direct cooperative trading and industry. After stating that in their willingness to assist their country during the war, they had not only raised no objection to government control, but that they had offered the government the use of their organized means, for buying and for distribution under control, an offer which the government rejected, the directors say:

"What we are asking for, is the de-

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control of all commodities; we are anxious that control should cease in each case at an opportune moment, and not necessarily at once. Rather than support the idea of permanent control we desire to move toward freedom of action, feeling that our great collective power could be used to our greater benefit in the unfettered markets of the world.

### Prices May Rise in Any Case

"It is stated that if government regulations are removed, prices will rise immediately." That may, or may not, be so; but if they advance, it is partly due to a shortage of ready supplies created by previous control and restricted quantities; and our contention is that whether prices rise or not, a freer method of trading would be the quicker way toward more normal conditions. There is no guarantee that prices will not rise under control."

To hold the cooperative movement by a leash in the hands of government officials would, it is felt, put back the cooperative clock. It is believed that under control, the movement lost in the quality of goods, endangered the attraction and justice of the dividend to its purchasers, and paid high prices when the Cooperative Wholesale Society could have provided goods at cheaper rates. It is contended, therefore, that it is clearly in the interests of the movement to utilize its own powerful collective means for buying and selling.

### Progress Menaced

It is in fact, felt essential to continue in this way, or scrap their own machinery, as far as their own specific purpose is concerned, and transfer it to a national authority controlled, perhaps, by party politicians and private trading advocates. To do this would seriously cripple the movement's combined opportunities, and would lead, as control did during the war, to its trading representatives and industrial managers, both at home and abroad, with their years of cooperative experience, being utilized as much in the service of private trade as in their own.

The statement of the Central Board concluded: "That is not the kind of cooperation we wish to advocate; during the war it was a menace to cooperate dividend and progress. Our desire to have the shackles taken away is thoroughly consistent with our feelings since we first had any experience of war-time control, which, unfortunately, gave protection to enemies of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, or at any rate, to enemies of the principle of Cooperative Wholesale Societies trading."

### SIR G. PAISH UPON TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir George Paish, lecturing recently before the Institute of Bankers on "The Economic Restoration of Europe" said that the projected meeting, at the end of May, of the conference called by the League of Nations, marked a great movement forward, for it was essential that all the official information available should be placed at the service, not only of those attending the conference, but of the banking and business world.

The present situation, Sir George stated, was such as the world had never before known. It was said that this country did not need credit; and it was true that England was making an extraordinarily good showing at the present time. Dealing with the exchanges, the American Government, he said, had definitely withdrawn its support from the exchange market, and it was not willing to issue loans to assist the exchanges. Again, the American bankers' power to extend their loans was very limited.

The crops of Europe, continued Sir George, were down 40 per cent compared with pre-war days, and unless that could be made good from pur-

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chases from the food-producing countries, it was obvious that Europe must suffer in consequence. Something must be done, he considered, to enable Germany to produce, and one of the essentials for this was food.

With regard to Russia, Sir George said that they were hoping trade would be restored with that country soon, and this was very important from the economic point of view. It was necessary first to restore her credit and provide her with materials so that she could bring about increased production.

After production came the need for greater economy throughout Europe. This was urgent. It was also necessary for the nations to get rid of their feelings of animosity and trade again with each other. The sooner we could get the shackles off trade everywhere, the better, and have goods produced where they could be produced with the greatest economy.

Lastly, the speaker considered it was necessary to provide credit, for Europe could not be reestablished, or reduce its demands for foreign goods, without the provision of credit. And sooner or later, an appeal must be made to America on behalf of the needs of Europe. The real amount that Europe owed to Great Britain and America was a little over £3,000,000. It was essential that that debt should either be funded or paid off.

Sir George Paish made the proposal that it should be funded in League of Nation bonds, so that the whole world would be responsible for it. In addition, it was necessary to provide for restoring the industries of Europe and the restocking and reconstruction of Europe. The speaker also considered it essential that the devastated areas should be rebuilt as soon as possible.

All this would need another £4,000,000, making a total of £7,000,000. Unless the credit of Europe was restored, he believed that all that had already been lent would be lost.

### HIGH LAND PRICES RULE IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Exceedingly high prices are being paid for farm land in New Zealand. Some of the older farmers shake their heads and say that boom values must be followed by depression and loss. But it is observable that the highest prices are being paid in many instances by the most capable and experienced farmers, who are likely to know what they are about.

A substantial area of land, subdivided into small dairy farms, has changed hands in the Manawatu district at prices ranging from £120 to £170 per acre, and even higher prices have been reported in some favored portions of Taranaki, a great dairy-ing district.

This high-priced land is being used for the production of butter and cheese, and a very large part of it is under grass. The world's unsatisfied demand for dairy products and the consequent high prices have lifted the land values, but an important factor is New Zealand's beautiful climate.

No other country offers such advantages to the dairy farmer. The wide dairying districts, which exported butter and cheese to the value of over £11,000,000 during 1919 (including some carry-over from 1918), have fertile soil, abundant rainfall and an equable climate, without extremes of either heat or cold.

The British proposal to put a big duty on champagne and other wines has probably no connection whatever with French action.

Still it is so connected by many people, and there is a loud outcry from the vine-growers of Rhenish. They declare this measure will complete their ruin. They can no longer export to America, and the Central Empires will probably take very little from them for a long

time to come.

England, indeed, remained the principal customer, and now what is in effect a prohibitive tariff has been put up against them.

A Blow At France

From whatever point of view one may regard it, this is another serious blow to France. The financial stability of the country depends upon the increase of exports as well as upon the decrease of importation. It is lamentable to gaze upon the devastated regions around Rheims. The city itself is still a tangled mass of masonry and twisted iron. The shell-plowed land lies largely waste. Will Rheims ever recover, ever be rebuilt?

Belgium at any rate is studying the question of whether she should retaliate. There is much talk of a project of shutting off entirely or of putting prohibited impositions upon French wines and liquors, French silks and flowers, French perfumes, and French fruit and vegetables. The danger is that the French exports which are thus threatened are much larger than the imports which are suppressed.

Belgian commerce in fact feels itself seriously hit by the French measures.

At the moment when the governments of Paris and of Brussels were about to resume the negotiations for the drawing up of an economic treaty which were interrupted in October last when certain difficulties in connection with the Luxembourg railway arose.

As other countries are also taking steps to defend their interests, articles are appearing in the French press asking if the prohibition of imports was not decided upon too hastily, and if the details of the decree should not be reconsidered.

The idea of prohibition in the present circumstances may stand, but the choice of articles which would be affected should be made with discretion and with due regard to the possible repercussion of their prohibition.

Starting Business Again

Indeed the difference between exports and imports is by no means as alarming as it may seem at first sight, because a good proportion of France's purchases in foreign countries have been exceptional. They have been merely the wherewithal with which to start business again, and their delivery will assist France to make for herself very many things that hitherto she has had to import.

A note of alarm is being raised in the press. It is urged that this protectionist policy may lead to retaliation.

If France stops the products of England, Belgium, and America, from coming in, is it not possible that some of these countries will stop French products from entering in or at least will put prohibitive taxes upon them? The danger of the prohibition of imports is that it may stop exports.

Many of the normal products of France can certainly be classed as luxury articles.

The problem, then, is a delicate one, and it is by no means sure that it is solved merely by drawing up a blacklist.

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There

## PROS AND CONS OF AIRSHIPS SET FORTH

Airships Have Not Sufficient Margin of Speed Against Head Wind to Justify Use Against Train or Steamship

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—Of the two main divisions into which aircraft are divided—lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air—the airship division just now secures the strongest advocacy and the greatest advertisement. Unquestionably it is the weaker cause, on account of lack of experience and data. Recognizing that, however, need not mean that we are to regard it as a hopeless cause.

It is somewhat significant that in Great Britain during the past few weeks, the claims of the airship have been put forward persistently and eloquently. The fact is, no reasonable person needs to be persuaded as to the future of the aeroplane; it is the airship that requires "whipping up"; thus, no one argues in favor of the aeroplane as against the airship; the attack is always from votaries of the latter.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor who, at any rate, can claim personal experience in both divisions—but in this connection attaches far more importance to his intimacy with the leading men on all sides—is merely anxious at the moment to present a fair case. At the outset, however, he is confronted by the awkward predicament that it will be difficult to avoid the appearance of partisanship. Let it be said at once that, notwithstanding what follows, he is firmly convinced that experimental work on airships ought to be carried on, and he is by no means a subscriber to the view, once expressed by Sir Hiram Maxim, that airships never can come to anything.

Two essential points are consistently evaded by airship enthusiasts; and it is the duty of a friend to point them out. The writer is convinced that an answer will soon be possible to these two criticisms, and he considers that the airship cause is prejudiced by their continual evasion.

### Airship Speed

The first relates to speed. There is not an airship in existence, or in early prospect, that has a maximum speed of more than 78 miles per hour (which must never be resorted to except in emergencies) or a cruising speed of more than 60 miles per hour (45-50 miles per hour would be nearer the mark); and a duration capacity of 70 hours at maximum speed, or 200 hours at economical speed.

The difference between the two gives much occasion for thought when it is remembered that aircraft are just as much "part of the air" they travel in as is a fly in a railway carriage, and that their speed is increased or decreased by just so much as the wind is blowing with or against them.

Airships do not normally travel at a lower altitude than 2000 feet. In most long journeys their region is from 2000 to 6000 feet. At such moderate heights there are inmost parts of the world air streams moving at 30 to 40 miles per hour at nearly all times. When, therefore, an airship is compelled to fly against such streams, if its air speed be a normal 50 miles per hour, its net travel speed may be only 15 miles per hour, or less.

### Airship Range

In such a case, a very average condition, and one far more favorable than the conditions that would prevail on many days in the year on most routes, the range on one load would be no more than 3000 miles, with a very small margin for freight. The fuel expenditure would be just the same as it would be in a flat calm, in which event the total distance coverable might be 10,000 miles.

Conceivably, therefore, with a favoring wind of 30 miles per hour all the way, such a craft on one load might cover a distance of 16,000 miles; but aircraft estimates, to be satisfactory, must assume head winds of at least moderate strength. It is to be observed that not one of the historic voyages of big airships have been made against a steady head wind of even 25 miles per hour.

In the great distances mentioned, however, neither the worst nor the best would happen; different currents would be experienced, and some modifications to these calculations are possible. We must, of course, provide against adverse conditions where adverse conditions frequently occur, and that they do occur in aerial navigation cannot be overlooked. And, to put it in a nutshell, the public are not likely

to patronize an expensive means of transport which on frequent occasions cannot guarantee a net speed of more than 15 miles per hour.

### Running Costs

As to running costs, it is true that the 10,000,000 cubic foot airships promised by enthusiasts are estimated to have a greater speed; but at the best such airships of the future would not be equal to the aeroplane, not even the aeroplane of today. But the airship of this size has not yet been built, and before we get to it, intermediate stages will have to be carefully negotiated.

The matter may be summed up by the statement that airships at the present moment have not sufficient margin of speed, against a quite common condition of head wind of 30 or 40 miles per hour, to justify their use where rail or steamship facilities already exist. At times, it is true, that with a favoring wind they would save a tremendous amount of time on some journeys; but on many days their advantages in the matter of speed would be too small to justify the big outlay required. A strong cross wind is only a little less retarding than a head wind, for it always means a certain amount of straying from the straight course.

### Germany's Records

While in Germany, good records have been made by the airship Bodensee, it must be remembered that Germany is a much favored country as regards steadiness of weather. Great Britain, on the other hand, is very severely handicapped in this respect, as also are many parts of the United States.

The glowing estimates relating to economy of running (in one case bringing it down to 2s. 9d. per ton mile), are all made on the assumption of the creation of an elaborate organization and the establishment of regular services on a large scale. So far, so good; but the figure would be far less favorable if these hopes should not be fulfilled. A more moderate outlay would mean ruin unless justified by the traffic.

For the moment we may accept the detailed figures given by Air Commodore Maitland at his interesting lecture before the Royal Society of Arts recently—relating to the maintenance of sufficiently numerous landing parties necessary both at the mooring masts and at the complete sheds. For an ordinary station without a mooring mast, Commodore Maitland considers that 200 men would be necessary. His financial estimates are contested by some authorities; but probably, even if they are an underestimate, they are not far out.

### Speed and Locality

It really comes to the consideration of the main issues of speed and locality. Where good transport facilities exist, aircraft, whether airship or aeroplane, must prove their case by superior speed and reasonable reliability; where no railway or steamship line exists, speed is less important, but reasonable regularity is still looked for.

In either case the climate must be such that on, say, 330 days out of the 365, not only will the service be maintainable, but that there will be an absence of head wind strong enough to bring down the net speed to less than 20 miles per hour. Around the points mentioned discussion might well proceed—but it should proceed with frankness and full data, especially with regard to the speed of the wind generally experienced at 2000 to 5000 feet; and clearly, assurance must be given that future airships will have an economical speed of at least 75 or 80 miles per hour.

### CANADA AND AMERICAN LEGION

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Great War Veterans Association of Manitoba has decided to make overtures to the American Legion with a view to bettering the relations between the returned soldiers of Canada and the United States.

### COAL OPERATORS REORGANIZED

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—With the amalgamation of the old Western Canada Coal Operators Association and the Red Deer Valley coal operators, and various other operators who had dropped out of the other organizations or who had not previously belonged to any, reorganization of the coal operators of Alberta and eastern British Columbia was recently completed. The amalgamation will be known as the Western Canada Coal Operators Association.

In the great distances mentioned, however, neither the worst nor the best would happen; different currents would be experienced, and some modifications to these calculations are possible. We must, of course, provide against adverse conditions where adverse conditions frequently occur, and that they do occur in aerial navigation cannot be overlooked. And, to put it in a nutshell, the public are not likely

## HUMPHRY REPTON

Specifally for The Christian Science Monitor

No reader of Jane Austen will forget Mr. Rushworth's desire to improve Sotherton, Miss Bertram's remark that his best friend upon such an occasion would be Mr. Repton, Mr. Rushworth's reply that, "As he has done so well by Smith, I think I had better have him at once. His terms are five guineas a day," and Mr. Norris's characteristic outburst, "Well, and if they were ten, I am sure you need not regard it." But very few readers could say offhand who "Mr.

rariies called him; Sir William Chambers, Batty Langley, who found nothing in life "more shocking than a stiff regular garden," the poet Mason and Horace Walpole had all in one way or another, by pen or practice, influenced the change of taste which had come about, since Sir William Moore Park, "the perfectest figure of a garden I ever saw," and England was ready for another prophet.

### Landscape Gardening

Brown was the first object of his admiration, and Brown's object, as at Kew, was to bring out the lines of the natural landscape. This was all

his profession. As he went from house to house in his traveling carriage, "advising" at five guineas a day, he made a practice of writing notes on every place he visited, with maps of the gardens as they were and sketches of the improvements he intended to introduce. Of these Red Books, as he called his bound notes, he accumulated 200, each of which he apparently left with the owner of the place, and borrowed when he wished to compose one of his numerous works. The plates which have made several of these volumes the prizes of collectors, were made from his own sketches, and such was the attention they excited that he was moved to protest, in his second book, "Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" (1803) that they were "rather necessary than ornamental, and introduced to illustrate the arguments rather than attract the attention. I wish to make my appeal less to the eye than to the understanding."

### His Art

Repton, in fact, aimed at what Sir Henry Wotton had long before called "a very wild Regularity." Like Kent, who, in Walpole's words, "saw that all Nature was a garden," he took natural features into account, but unlike him, he did not go to the length of planting dead trees to add to the realism of his "improved" grounds; and he was wise enough to avoid, in his later work, the errors of his earlier idol Brown, as pathetically depicted by Sir Uvedale Price:

Off where I've seen some lovely mansion stand,  
Fresh from th' improver's desolating hand,

'Midst shaven lawns, that far around it creep;

In one eternal undulating sweep;

And scatt'r'd clumps, that nod at one another,

Each stiffly waving to its formal brother;

Tir'd with th' extensive scene, so dull and bare,

To Heaven devoutly I've address'd my pray'r—

Again the moss-green terraces to raise,

And spread the labyrinth's perplexing maze;

Replace in even lines the ductile yew,

And plant again the ancient avenue.

It will be remembered that the first thing Mr. Rushworth thought "Repton, or anybody of that sort," would do at Sotherton, would be to have the avenue down, and this passage proves that Fanny Price's fears for its fate were not without foundation.

### A Careful Worker

Repton entered the lists of waning connoisseurs as a pamphleteer with his "Letter to Uvedale Price" of 1794, and by his retorts courteous earned the nickname of "Amenity" Repton; as he himself wrote, "I have often feared to give offense, by opposing the taste of others, since it is equally dangerous to doubt a man's taste as his understanding; especially as those who possess least of either are generally the most jealous of the little they possess." He also had the wisdom to make sure that his employers fully understood his proposals by means of his system of double drawings, thus showing them, without possibility of a misunderstanding, "What is"—if we may borrow the title of a work upon very different subject—"And What Might Be;" and in his larger books he made a most ingenious use of these drawings by furnishing the original plate with a series of slides covering the portions he proposed to alter, and bearing detailed

pictures of his alterations. These alterations are thus seen in their actual settings, and the plan, which does not appear to have been adopted by any other writer, is extraordinarily ingenious and effective.

Some of his works are among the finest illustrated books of the period, both engraving and coloring being of the best, and there is a considerable amount of autobiography in the "Observations," nor does his later work seem simple, but affection laboring to seem simple."

### "Amenity" Repton

By 1808 the fame of Repton, who had long before made friends with Burke, Wilberforce and Pitt, had spread so far that he was commanded by the Prince Regent, on the strength perhaps of his book on the "Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening" (of that year to draw up plans on the lines of Daniell's drawings of Hindu architecture for the alteration of the Pavilion at Brighton. They were enthusiastically approved. The Prince told him that they were perfect, and should be immediately carried into execution: "not a little shall be altered—even you yourself shall not attempt any improvement." But want of funds prevented their being carried out at all, and when in 1829 his friend John Nash's "Illustrations of His Majesty's Palace at Brighton" was published, critics found that many of Repton's ideas had been adopted without acknowledgment by the better-known architect, by whom his own eldest son, John Adey Repton, had been employed assistant from 1796-1800. Repton was deeply hurt, and "never alluded to this subject without feelings of deep regret, yet untinged with anger," as became the "Amenity" nickname of former days.

Repton's life was an example of single-hearted devotion to the subject beloved. As a boy in Holland he had noticed and admired the adaptation of scenery to garden use, and studied the effect of Dutch gardens as seen from a canal boat; as a young man he had devoted himself to the scientific aspect of his subject and to the representation of English country houses; and when he found himself, the suc-

cess of his career was assured by the trained eye and hand, the intimate knowledge of plant life, and the habit of sketching English scenery and houses which by then were his own. Generous in private life, kind and courteous in all his relations, and totally devoid of selfishness, his sweet and unspoiled nature enabled him to pass that severest test to which humanity can be subject, the seeing his own cherished plans adapted and his own work superseded by a former friend. But one caution should be given to the would-be student. By far the most accessible edition of his works is that edited by London in 1840, but the 250 odd engravings which it contains are in the poorest style of woodcut are, and are the merest travesties of the original designs. To appreciate Repton, whether as artist or as landscape gardener, it is essential to examine the rare original editions, and the time thus spent in any great public library will not be wasted, especially if the student will bear in mind Repton's own caution, and do him the justice of reading his text as well as admiring his plates.

### STEAMER LINE FOR HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director-general of the Southern Commercial Congress, called upon Alexander H. Ford of the Pan-Pacific Union at Washington, District of Columbia, recently and discussed the possibilities of a line of steamers from New Orleans, Louisiana, through the Panama Canal to Honolulu and then to the Orient, says Mr. Ford in a letter to Gov. Charles J. McCarthy.

### WORLD SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Emperor Yoshihito of Japan recently donated \$50,000 as a preparation fund for the eighth convention of the World's Sunday School Association, which is to be held at Tokyo October 4 to 15, says a cablegram received by the Nippon Jiji. The convention will be attended by Sunday School workers from many parts of the world, and at least 2000 delegates are expected from the United States alone.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

Humphry Repton

## FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Nationally Famed Artemis Player Piano  
at \$495.00

Is a Supreme Unexcelled Value

Two carloads of these splendid instruments included in our tremendous Stock Reduction Sale at this original price. The same instrument is selling in New York for \$600.00 with interest.

Other Groups of Upright Pianos and Player Pianos at Far Below Regular Prices

\$357.00 \$477.00 \$547.00 \$587.00

Regular \$425.00 to \$750.00 Instruments.

NO INTEREST TO PAY

Piano Warerooms, 3rd Floor

## FORBES & WALLACE

"Springfield's One Price Piano Store"

TWO STORES

Court Square Store

Bridge Street Store

Springfield, Mass.

One of the Good Results of the fallen Silk Market

Albert Steiger Company

A Store of Specialty Shops  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Wilton Velvet Rugs  
At \$54.98

Regular \$70.00 Value

A special lot of Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs just received—the colorings and patterns are unusually attractive and the size is 9 ft. x 12 ft.

All-Silk Pongee

\$1.27 yard

Regularly sold for \$2.68. Natural only, only 54-inch width. Suitable for making Dresses, Sports Suits, Men's Shirts, etc.

POOLE'S POOLE'S

(Two Stores)

THE WOMAN'S SHOP

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NEW SUMMER SILK SPORTS SKIRTS  
Extraordinarily Priced  
\$17.75

ACTUAL VALUES TO \$30

TRUE BROTHERS, JEWELERS

"SHEFFIELD PLATE"

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HIGH YIELD ON  
BRITISH BONDS

United Kingdom of Great Britain  
5½% Return the Investor  
Nearly 10 Per Cent at  
Present Market Prices

NEW YORK, New York—Anglo-French 5 per cent bonds having advanced to 99 5-16 discounting payment at maturity, October 15 next, some investors in these issues are now switching into United Kingdom of Great Britain 5½% of 1921 which, at present prices, offer an unusually attractive short-term loan. They are selling around 94% to yield 9.92 per cent.

This is a high yield even in the present market when there are so many bargains available, particularly in the foreign group. United Kingdom 5½% of 1921 are payable in gold in New York or London at a fixed rate of \$4.885 to a pound sterling. They should not therefore be affected in price movement by fluctuations in foreign exchange. The bonds were offered in this country in 1916 at 98½ and interest. They fluctuated widely, particularly during the war, and at one time in 1917 sold as low as 84%. Following the armistice, however, they rallied to a high of 98%. The high for this year was 97%.

Unlike the Anglo-French loan these bonds in addition to being a direct obligation of the British Government are secured by pledge with the trustee of securities having an aggregate value of not less than \$180,000,000 at prevailing market prices, against \$150,000,000 of United Kingdom 5% outstanding.

The collateral security back of these bonds consists of American corporation issues, Canadian Pacific Railway bonds, Canadian Government issues and bonds of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India. There can be little doubt of the prompt payment of United Kingdom 5% at maturity. Incidentally, the movement of gold from England to pay off this loan should continue an indirect favorable influence on the United States credit situation after the Anglo-French 5 per cent loan ceases to be a factor in this connection.

OHIO CITIES GAS  
OIL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—The Ohio Cities Gas Company refined 4,800,000 barrels of oil at its five plants in the fiscal year ended March 31, last. The 4,000-barrel Heath refinery has started since, bringing the company's total daily capacity to 25,000 barrels. Its seven casing head gasoline plants, operating on gas produced by the company, are producing about 40,000 gallons of gasoline a day.

The gross business of the Ohio Cities Gas exceeded \$54,000,000 in the last fiscal year, contrasted with about \$6,000,000 in 1917, the year prior to its entry into the oil business. Approximately 95 per cent of its gross business is now derived from oil operations.

It has more than 3000 producing oil wells, furnishing \$38,000 income daily from grades of oil varying from \$2.75 a barrel for Healdton crude to \$8.75 a barrel for crude in Cabin Creek field, West Virginia. Its 2300 miles of pipe lines are connected with more than 5600 wells and transported 6,500,000 of barrels of crude in year ended March 31, last.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

A seat on the New York Cotton Exchange was sold yesterday for \$20,000, a decrease of \$2500 from the last sale.

St. Louis shoe manufacturers have cut wholesale prices of various styles of shoes from 25 cents to \$2 a pair. The companies are the Brown Shoe Company, the International Shoe Company, and the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company. "Tight money" and difficulty met by retailers in borrowing money was the chief cause for lowering of prices.

The index number of commodity prices compiled by the London Economist declined 33 points in May, standing at 8199 at the end of the month. In April, a drop of 120 points was recorded. The sharpest break last month, as in April, occurred in textiles, this group falling 119 points to 2819. The highest index number reached was 8352, at the end of March this year.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Demand—Parity  
Sterling ..... \$3.92 \$4.8665  
France ..... 13.00 5.1825  
U.S. .... 17.07 5.1825  
Guilder ..... .36% .4026  
German marks ..... .0249 2.2825  
Canadian dollar ..... .88% ...

To the dollar.

## SAPULPA REFINING

NEW YORK, New York—For the year ended December 31, 1919, the Sapulpa Refining Company reports a surplus after charges and ordinary taxes, of \$52,246, equal to eight cents a share (par value \$5) on \$3,000,000 stock. In the previous year a surplus after federal taxes was \$226,326, or 55 cents a share, on \$2,000,000 stock then outstanding.

## FRENCH FOOD PRICES RECEDE

PARIS, France—Declines in necessities of life, general throughout France, are outlined by newspapers, which declare France is getting back to work and that a fine harvest is in prospect. Some say the attitude of the public in buying only what is strictly necessary has had much to do with the decrease in prices.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	140	142%	139%	142
Am Car & Fdry	96	98	96	98
Am Loco	124	124%	124%	124
Am Sugar	97	98	96	102½
Am Tel & Tel	94	94%	94	94
Am Woolen	97	102	96	102
Anaconda	56	56%	55	56
Atchison, Topeka & W.	75	78	75	79
Baldwin Locomo.	116	118	115%	118
B & O.	31	32	31%	32
Beth Steel B.	90	91	89	90
Can Pac	112	112%	111%	112
Cent Leather	64	68	64	65
Chandler	131	134%	131	134
Chic R. I. & Pac	38	39	38	39
Chino	31	31%	31%	31
Corn Products	92	93	92	93
Crucible Steel	137	138	136%	138
Cuba Cane Sugar	49	50%	49	50
Cuban Cane Suf pfd	79	80	78	80
Davidson	101	101%	100%	101
Gen Motors	26	26	25	26
Goodrich	64	64%	64	64
Int Paper	77	78	77	78
Inspiration	52	53%	52	52
Kennecott	27	27	27	27
Marine	31	31%	30%	30
Maryland pfd	87	88	86	88
Met. Pulp	100	100%	98	100
Midvale	42	43	42%	43
Mo Pacific	25	25	25	25
N Y Central	68	68%	67	68
N. Y. H. & H.	28	29	28%	29
No Pacific	71	71%	69	71
Pan Am Pet	101	101%	100%	101
Penn	39	39	38%	39
Pierce-Arrows	50	50%	49	50
Punta Ale Sug	101	102%	100%	101
Reading	85	86	85%	85
Rep Iron & Steel	90	91	90	91
R. Dutch of N.Y.	117	117%	116	117
Sinclair	31	32%	31%	32
S. Pacific	22	22%	22	22
Studebaker	65	65%	63	65
Texas Co.	48	48%	47	48
Texas & Pac.	41	41%	41	41
Trans Oil	14	14%	14%	14%
U Pac	112	113	111%	112
U.S. Rubber	93	95	93%	95
U.S. Steel	93	93%	92%	93
Utah Copper	69	69%	69	69
Waddington	49	49%	49%	49
Willys-Over	18	18%	18%	18%
Total sales	351,300	shares.		

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	.90%	91%	90%	99%
City of Paris 6%	.92	92%	91%	92
City of Lyons 6%	.85	85%	84%	85
City of Marseilles 6%	.85	85%	84%	85
City of Bordeaux 6%	.85	85%	84%	85
Un King 5½% 1921	.96	96%	95	96
Un King 5½% 1922	.94	94%	94	94
Un King 5½% 1923	.92	92%	91	92
Un King 5½% 1924	.84	84%	83	84
Total sales	351,300	shares.		

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	.90%	91%	90%	99%
City of Paris 6%	.92	92%	91	92
City of Lyons 6%	.85	85%	84%	85
City of Marseilles 6%	.85	85%	84%	85
City of Bordeaux 6%	.85	85%	84%	85
Un King 5½% 1921	.96	96%	95	96
Un King 5½% 1922	.94	94%	94	94
Un King 5½% 1923	.92	92%	91	92
Un King 5½% 1924	.84	84%	83	84
Total sales	351,300	shares.		

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	95	%
Am. Com.	*87%	...
Am. Bond.	11%	...
Am. Wool.	100%	84%
Am Zinc	14	...
Arizona Com.	101	...
Booth Flsh	3%	...
Boston Elev.	63%	...
Butte & Sup.	23	...
Cal. & Arizona	55%	...
Cal & Hecla	220	...
Copper Range	39	...
Davis-Dale	9%	...
East Butte	12	...
Eastern Mass.	20	...
Elder	31%	...
Fairbanks	61	...
Gray & Davis	38	...
Greene-Can	22	...
I. Creek com.	*23%	...
Ind. Ry. & Rwy.	50	...
Lake Copper	29b	...
Mass Elec pfd	3%	...
May-Old Col.	6	...
Miami	204	...
Mullins Body	61b	...
N. Y. N. H. & H.	37%	...
North Butte	17	...
Oil & Gas	27b	...
Oscoda	1	...
Parish & Bing	38	...
Pond Creek	14%	...
Punta Alegre	100%	...
Root & Van Der	34%	...
Stewart	40%	...
Swift & Co.	110%	...
United Fruit	200	...
United Shoe	42%	...
U. S. Smelting	59	...

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid
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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## WAGG'S VICTORY FEATURE OF DAY

Title-Holder Meets Defeat After  
Leading up to the Sixteenth  
Hole—R. A. Gardner Now  
Only United States Participant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MUIRFIELD, Scotland (Wednesday)—Bernard Wagga beat Jenkins, holder of the title, in the fourth round of the amateur golf championship here today at the nineteenth hole, this being the feature of a day's golf in which 32 players were taking part. It was fine to watch, with an unexpected finish, for Jenkins was leading right up to the sixteenth hole, but the loss of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth followed. Other important results were the defeat of Hilton by Howie by one hole, and of Hezel by G. L. Mellin, 2 to 1. Of the United States players, only R. A. Gardner survived. He defeated J. McIntyre, 4 and 3; but N. M. Whitney lost to Gordon Lockhart, 2 and 1. Hambro beat Maj. A. G. Barry 5 and 4, and Tolley beat T. Heads Jr., 4 and 3.

After the third round Tuesday afternoon, Gardner and Whitney, who defeated E. Blackwell 3 and 2 and N. S. Fletcher 4 and 2, were the only United States players left. S. J. Stickney, H. F. Whitney and Howard Maxwell Jr., were eliminated in the second round by G. T. Zweedale, C. O. Hezel and C. H. Hayward, while other prominent players who went down were Bretherton Carter and Robert Maxwell. T. D. Armour disappeared from the third round as did R. H. Wethered; but A. V. Hambro, C. J. H. Tolley and H. H. Hilton still survived.

## OPENING WEEK PROMISES WELL

Saturday Starts Are Being  
Tried in English Sport This  
Season and Are Popular

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first-class cricket season of 1920 commenced on May 1, when Surrey opposed Northamptonshire at the Oval. Saturday starts have been tried spasmodically in the past, but not on such a general scale as has been adopted this season. Nearly all the first-class counties are giving the system a trial, and the idea certainly deserves to meet with success, and will undoubtedly prove a boon to the cricket-loving business man or worker, who can get off on a Saturday afternoon only, as given reasonable weather, he is assured of a full day's cricket, instead of the prospect of the tail end of a match, with the result very probably a foregone conclusion.

Surrey, indeed, started the season very well by giving Northamptonshire a severe trouncing. Everybody was delighted to see J. B. Hobbs make the first century of the season in Surrey's second innings, more especially after his failure in the Surrey trial match. Hobbs is going to have a great season. In spite of his splendid start, he is not playing in anything like his best form at present, so what he will do when he runs into form remains to be seen. At any rate he should not experience much difficulty in maintaining his reputation as England's foremost batsman.

A. Sandham also started the season in good style. He put up a fine bat-and-ball display in the trial match at the Oval, and followed up with two nicely played consistent innings against Northamptonshire, against whom W. J. Abel also showed good batting form. In G. Reay, an amateur from Beddington, Surrey has discovered a promising bowler, and a fine natural hitter, who, if he turns out pretty regularly, is bound to become very popular at the Oval.

Out of the bewildering maze of trial matches that have been held at the universities, it is rather difficult to pick out the form of either Oxford or Cambridge with any confidence, and there are sure to be lot of experimental changes in both teams in the early stages of the season. J. C. W. MacBryde hit up a fine century for his own side in the Cambridge Seniors' match, and he may at last obtain the "Blue," which he has just managed to miss year after year. He had a good season with Somersett last year, and is one of those cricketers who always does better outside the university.

But to revert to the university trial matches, taken as a whole the form displayed was rather poor. The Oxford freshmen's match, however, unearths a good discovery in the Australian, R. H. Bettington, who shows signs of developing into a promising all-rounder, as, in addition to being quite a useful batsman, he is a really good slow bowler, rather a rare thing nowadays. Oxford, in fact, has a very strong lot of freshmen up this year, many of them already with established reputations. Amongst these D. R. Jardine, G. S. Butler, and G. T. S. Stevens have already figured prominently in the opening games. The Dark Blues had a close and exciting match with Warwickshire, who just proved the better side, thanks mainly to their captain, the Hon. F. C. G. Calthorpe, whose batting in the second innings just enabled his county to get sufficiently far ahead to win by the narrow margin of 16 runs.

Several matches were started on May 8 and several new players were making their first public appearance. One of these who seems to strike the eye is Willingworth of Warwickshire, a really slow left-hand bowler, who

should do well with a little practice and experience. Play in the two games in the Midlands greatly favored the bowlers, and C. N. Woolley of Northamptonshire had the satisfaction of getting the first hat-trick of the season, his victims being C. P. McGahey, J. Freeman and P. Perrin—a remarkably good performance. His total analysis for the innings worked out at 6 wickets for 57 runs. W. Reeves of Essex had an even better average in Northamptonshire's first innings, obtaining 7 wickets for the small cost of only 32 runs. Naturally under such circumstances there was no outstanding batting performance.

A feature of the match at Leicester between Leicestershire and Hampshire was the splendid bowling of W. E. Benkin, who was mainly responsible for Hampshire's poor score of 69 for 8 wickets. Leicestershire batted first and made 175, the veteran S. Coe being top scorer, with a bright and faultless 47. The newcomer, Middlethorpe, quite justified his selection for the county by playing a sound, patient innings of 24 on a difficult wicket. The interest already evinced in these matches by the public, in spite of the fact that the conditions have hardly been ideal, speaks well for the popularity of the game, and the season of 1920 promises to be as successful as any that have gone before it.

## FINE GOLF LINKS AT PORTMARNOCK

Believed to Be Most Popular of  
Those Which Are in Neighborhood of Dublin, Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Residents in Dublin and its neighborhood are most exceptionally well-provided for in the way of golf courses, for it is easy to count at least 15 within close distance of the town. Of these the majority are inland courses, and it is probable if a consensus of opinion were taken, Portmarnock would head the roll in order of popular favor. Putting on one side the lordly gentleman who travels there in his motor car, it is improbable there are many golf links in the world which take so much arriving at. The first part of the trip may be accomplished by either tram or train. Then the golfer proceeds by a dilapidated four-wheel shay, probably once dignified by the name of "victoria," so dilapidated that it may be wondered how horse, harness, driver and cab hold together for the short journey. But, if the tide in Portmarnock Harbor is half way in, wonder at the dilapidation will probably cease. If the tide is more than half in, the club motor boat lands the passenger in five minutes at the club jetty. If it is well out, the cab lands him there by pursuing a tortuous route, which is constantly changing as a firm bottom is found over ground that is covered by 14 feet of water at high tide. Midway between these extremes, when there is just insufficient water for the boat, the Jehu may suddenly say over his shoulder, "I'm thinking ye'd better be sitting on the back" and one hastily climbs into the folded Victoria hood, taking the seat cushions onto the knees, while the sea water rises until it covers the seat boards.

However, one nearly always reaches the clubhouse without incident. But it is a fact that Harry Vardon, who was once playing in a professional tournament, very nearly missed his turn on the first tee owing to his cab sticking in the stream, or the rowboat, as it was then, getting stuck on a sand bank. This it is said, is why Portmarnock was put out of the running as a championship course. But once safely at the clubhouse and away on the first round, the golfer is right away from Dublin with its noise and trams, and the turf is like springy green velvet under the feet, and whatever the golfer's handicap is, he is hard to please if he does not think Portmarnock is a very good place.

And it's very good golf, too. Mr. Colt of Sunningdale, the well-known golf course architect, was recently over in Ireland, advising on the reconstruction of the Royal Dublin links at Dollymount, which have just been restored to the club by the military after five years' use as a rifle range, and he gave much praise to Portmarnock, together with some advice which has been taken on, making some of the holes better still. There would hardly be anyone who has played on Portmarnock for the first time, and coming up from the twelfth green in its deep hollow to the thirteenth tee has not ejaculated, "My word, how lovely!" or words to that effect. The tee is on a high sand dune close to the edge of what is known as the Silver Strand, a curving stretch of over a mile of perfectly smooth, silvery sand. Some four miles away to sea is Lambay Island, so distinct on a clear day that the white breakers on the rocks can be seen; closer in is Ireland's Eye, a little rocky island, all red and brown with one vivid splash of green in the sunlight and a white Martello tower at its foot; and then the beautiful outline of Howth headland. But the white tee is out for golf and can't stop on the tee, though now and then a pair of players have been content to let a few cups through, while they sat and feasted their eyes on such a wonderful view. Then over the last six holes to the clubhouse at the end of the second round the same varied progression back to Dublin, and a golfer is hard to please if he does not want another day at Portmarnock.

TAYLOR NAMED CAPTAIN  
WATERVILLE, Maine.—J. E. Taylor of Skowhegan has been elected baseball captain of Colby College for next season. He is an outfielder.

## BROOKLYN MAKES A FURTHER GAIN

Wins From the Fast-Going St.  
Louis While the Next  
Four Clubs Are Defeated

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brocklyn	27	16	.628
Cincinnati	25	19	.568
Chicago	24	23	.511
Pittsburgh	20	20	.500
St. Louis	23	23	.500
Boston	19	22	.463
New York	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	17	27	.378

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 6 (10 innings).

Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 2.

New York 6, Cincinnati 4.

Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.

### GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.  
Cincinnati at New York.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

### PHILADELPHIA DEFEATS CUBS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The local team won a 2-to-1 victory from Chicago yesterday afternoon. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R.H.E.  
Philadelphia . . . 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 x — 2 5 1  
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 — 4 6 0

Batteries—Smith, Tragerre and Wheat; Tyler and O'Farrell. Umpires—Klein and Emslie.

### GIANTS TAKE SECOND

NEW YORK, New York.—Cincinnati suffered defeat at the Polo Grounds again yesterday, 6 to 4. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R.H.E.  
New York . . . 2 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 x — 6 10 1  
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 — 4 9 0

Batteries—Neft and Smith; Ring and Rariden. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

### BROOKLYN NINE WINS OUT

BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn won a hard-fought game here yesterday from St. Louis, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R.H.E.  
Brooklyn . . . 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 x — 3 5 1  
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 2

Batteries—Pfeffer and Miller; Doak and Clemons. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

### BRAVES WIN UP-HILL GAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston captured a splendid 10-inning battle from Pittsburgh here yesterday, 7 to 6. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R.H.E.

Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 1 0 — 6 12 2

Boston . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 — 7 16 1

Batteries—Oeschger, Fullington and Gowdy; Adams, Hamilton and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

### FRANCE ENTERS

#### A STRONG TEAM

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement that France has selected A. H. Gobert, W. H. Laurentz, Max Decugis and J. Brugnon as their representatives in the Davis cup tie with the United States, makes it clear that the latter country will encounter hard opposition in its first match for the famous international trophy. Although the French players are supposed to be at their best on the hard courts of their native land, they are, nevertheless, so familiar with the turf courts of England that many capable critics there think they will defeat the best team the United States can send abroad.

This opinion is based on the record of the Frenchmen, particularly of A. H. Gobert, who is said to be playing extremely well this spring. Gobert has been a tournament winner for more than a dozen years. Ten years ago he played for three months in England and since then he has frequently been in action there. He has held the championship of France and holds several international titles, having had as partners Laurentz, R. W. Heath, M. J. G. Ritchie, and Decugis. He won medals at the Olympic games in 1912, and once at Queen's defeated A. F. Wilding 3-2. He also has reached the finals of the All-comers at Wimbledon. Gobert played on the French Davis cup team in 1913 and went into the French artillery in 1914. Later he served as an observation aviator. In 1912 he visited the United States.

W. H. Laurentz learned his game at the Tennis Club of Paris. He first came to public notice by defeating Wilding in the covered-court championship at Autell in 1911. With Gobert he won the doubles there. He holds several French and international titles. In 1912 he represented France against England in the Davis cup tie played at Folkestone, so he is now a newcomer in events of this kind. Later he won the doubles at Deauville and at Paris, so should prove to be a valuable man for the French team.

Max Decugis is a veteran. His game began on the courts of the Racing Club in 1894 and he won his first prize in 1897. Since then he has played all over Europe and won many events, ranging from English and French championships to the Olympic games at Athens in 1906 and at Stockholm in 1912. He has been a semi-finalist at Wimbledon and has played in several international matches, viz., against Belgium at Wimbledon in 1904, against the United States in 1905, against England in 1912, and against England again in 1914. He saw service with the French Army in the field from 1914 to 1916.

Of J. Brugnon less is known in this country, for he is a newcomer. He is rather slight, but with a good American twist service, although in general his play follows that of the continental stars. He defeated W. M. Washburn Indoors but in the inter-aliased tournament at the Racing Club of Paris early in 1919 he lost to Washburn 6-3.

DE SWARTE GETS MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois.—B. H. De Swarte '20, captain of the track team at Northwestern University, has been awarded the Western Intercollegiate Conference medal for excellence in athletics and scholarship.

MURRAY NAMED CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Frank Murray '21, for three years varsity catcher, has been elected captain of the College of the City of New York baseball nine for the season of 1921. Lee Sherman '21, and M. E. Goebel '22, have been chosen manager and assistant manager respectively.

6-2, 6-4. In that tournament Washburn subsequently was beaten by Gobert in four sets, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

From the foregoing it is clear that the French team will be amply strong to test the ability of the team representing the United States and for that reason the Davis cup committee is making every effort to have the team in the best possible condition for this important match.

## FIRST THREE ARE ALL VICTORIOUS

American League Leaders Win  
While Chicago Is Displaced  
From Fourth by Washington

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	30	16	.628
Cincinnati	25	19	.568
Chicago	24	23	.511
Pittsburgh	20	20	.500
St. Louis	23	23	.500
Boston	19	22	.463
New York	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	17	27	.378

### RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 6 (10 innings).

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Thus, he of the Jumping Dragoons leaping in advance—Dan followed him, wonderingly"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Things That Do Not Talk

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
There are some things that do not talk  
Out loud, or make a bit of noise.  
Now do these things get up and walk,  
Or play like little boys and girls.  
The things I mean are little Brooks,  
And big gray Stones, or some tall Tree.

They're just as good as picture-books  
For telling diff'rent things to me.  
The Brook, for instance, runs along,  
And as it goes it always sings  
A very pretty kind of song  
That tells us children lots of things.  
The Brook says, "Oh, I never mind  
The sticks and stones that bar my way.  
I keep on singing till I find  
My great big river some fine day."

A Stone, why, he keeps very still.  
And waits and thinks, but never sings.  
He knows that patient waiting will  
Teach him a lot of useful things.  
A stone says, "Oh, I like to be  
A stone just looking at the sky.  
If I will wait, it seems to me  
Some day I'll know the reason why."  
The Tree, oh, he's the best of all!  
He is so strong and stands so high:  
Out of the ground he grows so tall.  
His head is very near the sky.  
The Tree says, "Oh, the world is good.  
Come, children, here beneath my shade.  
Then let us talk of field and wood  
And this big world that has been made."

### Tomato

His real name was Thomas, but his mistress Elizabeth called him Tomato—he thought the name rather undignified himself—but it was inevitable for a pony with a shaggy coat of so bright a brown as to look red in the brilliant sunshine!

Tomato was originally intended to be a pit pony, which would have meant his living down a dark coal-mine, and drawing little coal cars through black passages. It does not sound a very nice existence, but the ponies are well looked after, and there is great competition amongst the drivers, as to whose pony is the best cared for, and the mos. thoroughly trained.

Nevertheless Tomato was well pleased when he heard the farmer say he thought that red pony would "do very well for Miss Elizabeth." He did not know who "Miss Elizabeth" might be, but he liked the sound of her name, and afterward found he had not been mistaken: she came quite up to his expectations!

Thomas was one of 30 ponies all running wild in a huge field; some had come up from the pit for a change and a nice holiday, some were just waiting to go down for the first time, while others were quite unbroken.

They were a merry band, and had a lot of fun in their field. But of all their games, the one they loved best, and found the most interesting, was dodging the farmer and his men, when they had determined to catch one of their number. For not only the one that was to be caught enjoyed the sport, but all the others contrived to

have as much fun as they could out of the occasion! Consequently it was three days before Tomato was caught, and subsequently led triumphantly to his new home. Then followed a period of breaking in and training; he found this distinctly irksome, and he was full of heartfelt satisfaction when one morning it was decided that he seemed quite fit for "Miss Elizabeth to ride."

Tomato was already well acquainted with the little girl, as she was never tired of bringing him all sorts of dainties: apples, carrots, lumps of sugar, bits of bread, anything, in fact, that she had handy. She also had her own theories on the subject of tricks, and, in spite of the fact that Tomato himself held totally opposite views, he soon found to his surprise, that she had got the better of him! And he would hold up a fore leg to shake hands, or kneel to her orders like any well brought up circus pony.

As for the animals, they knew this, too. And so, no sooner had Dan's face

appeared through the rift in the wall at the far end of the tent, than there arose a cry that threatened to waken all the people of the circus—soundly though they slept. But the sleepers slept on, while, as Mrs. Shagg would have put it, Dan and Monkey released the impatient ones in "three whisks and a whee."

To the center they trooped, coming from this cage and that, or out the corrals—leaping and laughing with glee. And just as Lion had brought them to order, in galloped the White-White Horse bearing his two precious passengers.

"Home again!" cried the welcoming crew.

"Home again!" echoed Little Black Bear; while all rose to their feet to pay homage to the one with the dancing, blue eyes. Dan assisted her to alight while Elephant's trunk lifted Little Black Bear to a place on the ground.

"Now, then," said Lion, "I know I speak the wish of every one of you when I say that all are most eager to hear of Little Bear's eyes and there was the tip of her whip resting on Tiger's left ear!"

"Dan!" cried she, while all the animals began chanting:

"'Oh, Dan, Dan, Diggeldy Dan,  
Go find us a story as fast as you can!'

"Indeed he will," promised the Pretty Lady, "for I know exactly where to take him. Only he may have to absent over one twilight."

"We'll not mind," said Lion.

"No, not one bit," cried the rest.

"Especially if he brings back an extra fine story," added Camel.

"Let us start at once," the Pretty Lady commanded, "for we have a long way to go."

Off dashed the animals and were soon back in their homes. Dan locked the last door and then, twirling about on one foot and waving a farewell in every direction, he danced down the tent and jumped to the back of the White-White Horse. The Pretty Lady had already sprung to her seat. Dan once beside her, she touched the snow-white steed on the neck and the journey into twilight-land was begun.

"But perhaps the Pretty Lady—" Lion began.

"Oh, I shall be very glad to carry

### The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Dan Meets Beader, of the Jumping Dragoons

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Just at the moment when the White-White Horse left the forest's edge to carry the Pretty Lady and Little Black Bear back to Spangleland, Diggeldy Dan might have been seen sitting in and out between the big and little tents on his way to the one which contained the monkeys, lions, and tigers and things. Indeed, the funny little clown in the polka dot suit skipped along even faster than usual; for he knew that this was the evening that was to bring forth a wonderful story.

Diggeldy, Diggeldy, Diggeldy Dan,

Stay in the circle, those who can;

Whip touch nose, or trunk, or snout!

The last one touched is counted OUT."

"Of course that first time was just for practice. But now we will start in earnest, and the one who is touched by the whip when I speak the word 'out' must at once step aside. Thus we will continue until but one remains and that one will be the next to go sailing away on the White-White Horse."

So the counting began. Out went Zebra and out went Seal and so on from one to another until at last there remained only Tiger and Dan.

"And now, that I may have no way of knowing which of you I shall touch when I speak the first word of the rhyme, I will ask Lion to place his paws tightly over my eyes," the Pretty Lady requested.

"Now," warned she, when her eyes had been covered, "are they ready, Lion?"

"They are."

Down dipped the whip and the Lady gazed over the Pretty Lady's shoulder, you must all form in a circle. You, Little Black Bear, will stand here and me for of course you've already had your adventure. Now," she continued, when the great ring had been made, "we will begin!" And she started around the circle, repeating the words which you shall hear while touching an animal with the tip of her whip with each word that spoke:

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Stay in the circle, those who can;

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"Indeed he will," promised the Pretty Lady, "for I know exactly where to take him. Only he may have to absent over one twilight."

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"But perhaps the Pretty Lady—" Lion began.

"Oh, I shall be very glad to carry

another passenger away with me," answered she, "only I think it would be more fun if we this time made the selection by counting out."

"Counting out?" questioned Lion.

"To be sure," she replied. "First you must all form in a circle. You, Little Black Bear, will stand here and me for of course you've already had your adventure. Now," she continued, when the great ring had been made, "we will begin!" And she started around the circle, repeating the words which you shall hear while touching an animal with the tip of her whip with each word that spoke:

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"Oh, I shall be very glad to carry

a halt! Now he went skimming up the side of a hill and then down the face of another. But at last, as the travelers reached the brow of an unusually steep slope, they came in sight of the big, yellow moon just as it was on the point of rising itself from the top of a more distant hill. And it was here that the White-White Horse stopped so suddenly that Dan was all but tossed from his seat.

Catching his balance, the clown gazed over the Pretty Lady's shoulder. Before and beneath them, and to the right and the left of them, stretched a wee bit of a valley that seemed fast asleep. Some of its sides were covered with corn fields, while others were checkered with patches of wheat. These crept downward to the very edge of a dark clump of ragged trees that grew on the floor of the valley.

In the midst of the trees—but standing much higher than the tallest of them—was a queerly shaped tower that looked as though it might be even larger at the top than it was at the base. As Dan watched, the moon pushed off from the hill and sailed slowly skyward at the back of the tower. This caused the strange object to appear very black. Now it seemed to be thrusting its head into the moon's great, round face. It resembled nothing so much as a huge grandfather's clock. But what could a clock be, doing in such a strange place?

Even as Dan pondered, the Pretty Lady motioned him to alight.

"You are to go into the valley," she whispered, her face placed close to Dan's very white ear. "Two things you are to remember: Be ever so careful as to just where you step; and if you are asked why you have come, because of the dress that he wore. This consisted of a jaunty cap with a plume in it, a red coat adorned with two rows of tiny brass buttons, and trousers that were braided with gold stripes down the sides. Around his waist ran a belt and from this hung a sword.

"Now who are you and what do you want?" demanded the mouse in conclusion.

"Why, I'm Diggeldy Dan, and I—

"That means nothing to me," interrupted the other, "so I shall have to ask you to leave here at once."

"But, nothing," returned the mouse.

"Begone, I say, or I shall summon the guard without more ado."

Then Dan suddenly remembered what the Pretty Lady had told him.

"Ah," he hastened to say, "I almost forgot." And bending over he whispered, "Dickory Dock."

"Well, now, that's different," cried the mouse in the friendliest tone imaginable, "but why in the world didn't you say that in the first place?"

"I'll confess I just didn't think," answered Dan. "The Pretty Lady told me to repeat the words to whomsoever I met; but you see—well, I guess I hardly expected to—to—"

"To be challenged by a mere little mouse," supplied the guard as he sent forth a tiny but none the less merry laugh.

"And I was also told to watch where I stepped," added Dan. "I hope I didn't harm the sentry box of which you spoke."

"Not a speck. But tell me what you are and what we may have the honor of doing for you?"

So Dan did.

"Hum," mused the mouse. "I'm sure I don't know whether we can supply any sort of a story but, I assure you, we will be most happy to serve you and the animals of Spangleland in any way possible. As for myself, I will be delighted to escort you, for I think I hear the relief guard coming this way now. Hi! down there!" he called.

Soon he entered a corn patch. As he neared the middle of it he was joined by a breeze that rustled the long leaves until they fairly sang at the touch of it.

"Well, well," said Dan to himself.

"I guess there is but one thing to do and that is to go into the valley and see what I'll find there." So he started off down the slope. Soon he

entered a corn patch. As he neared the middle of it he was joined by a breeze that rustled the long leaves until they fairly sang at the touch of it.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Saloon Shows Its Hand

The ruling passion of the saloon sympathizers appears to be as strong in the hour of the saloon's extremity in the United States as in those days, before prohibition came, when the liquor interests were more or less influential in the councils of the great political parties. So it causes little, if any, surprise to hear reports that in the present national campaign outlawed saloon-keepers, ready, as ever, to violate the law in an effort to further the interests of those whom they regard as their friends, have defied federal and state authority in seeking to promote the candidacy of one from whom they may possibly ask future favors. Of course, it is inconceivable that the scattered and decimated legions of saloon-keepers and brewers hope to be able to nominate or elect an avowed champion of their discredited cause. Certainly they can have no such expectation. But it is, perhaps, quite probable that this activity, manifested at an admittedly opportune time, when the results of primary elections, trial ballots, and straw votes are being carefully regarded and analyzed, is due solely to a determination to make it appear that the saloon, as an institution, is not extinct.

As a matter of fact, the saloon is every bit as powerful today as it ever was, so far as political, industrial, and social potency is concerned. The saloon never was a real power in politics. It dominated in certain political circles, and possibly, at times, in one or the other of the great political parties, through the fear it inspired, through its system of blackmail, and because of its willingness to do the unethical and reprehensible things which are sometimes done in the name of politics. No constructive political leader, it is safe to say, and no really astute political "boss," especially in late years, has labored under any delusions concerning the boasted power of the saloon. It has often been the effort of politicians to enlist the support of the saloon vote, simply because the vote is colonized and delivered according to orders. There have been successes gained through the support of this vote. This cannot be denied. But it is a truth which those not allied with the saloon influence should remember, that every victory thus scored by the saloon vote can be traced directly to the default of enemies of the saloon, who failed to go to the polls and do their duty.

Impotent though this outlawed and discredited element may be, there are indications, such as those disclosed in the course of the senatorial investigation of campaign expenditures, that wherever possible this colonized and labeled vote is to be delivered to the most favored bidders in the forthcoming national elections. The recent effort to make it appear that the vote was solidified was undertaken, quite clearly, for its possible effect upon the national conventions. A desperate effort is, apparently, planned to compel the adoption of a wet plank by the San Francisco convention. Rumors have been put in circulation that William Jennings Bryan, in an effort to defeat the Administration's League of Nations program, is ready to grant concessions to the advocates of nullification of the national prohibition amendment and the Volstead law. A synopsis of the Democratic platform can, of course, be much more safely and intelligently written after the convention than now, but it seems a safe guess that Mr. Bryan, whatever may be the emergency as he sees it, will never surrender an inch of reclaimed territory to the saloon.

The representatives of the liquor interests realize the prestige which a national platform declaration would lend to their campaign of nullification, and they are evidently determined to do everything possible to gain this advantage. But it should not be forgotten that their real fight is not going to be waged in San Francisco, or even in the presidential campaign which will follow the conventions. The effort is apparently to be to elect representatives in Congress and in the state legislatures who will favor nullification. The determination of the saloon and brewery supporters is to repeal the enforcement code, and they hope to gain control of enough congressional and legislative votes to bring about this end. It is an idle and vain assurance to suppose that the solid vote of the saloon influence will not be cast in support of those candidates for public office who are willing to carry the banner of the liquor legions, and it is equally foolish to suppose that possibly a very large proportion of the Labor vote of the country, in sympathy with the declared opposition of certain influential leaders, will not be cast solidly for nullification. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for instance, has asserted that the union Labor vote in the United States is approximately 5,000,000, and that in the coming elections the effort will be to elect those candidates of the major political parties who are in sympathy with Labor's demands. Mr. Gompers is opposed to prohibition. Whether or not he can, if he so attempts, influence the Labor vote to support those particular candidates who are in sympathy with the nullificationists, remains to be seen. It is to be presumed that there are millions of laboring men in the United States who, emancipated from the saloon influence, will never lend their support to any effort to restore that influence. There would seem to be nothing more incongruous than an alliance between the workingman and the saloon, and yet it is apparent that some quite sagacious leaders, economic and political, are certain that such an alliance does exist.

The situation as it presents itself is one in which it is clearly the duty of every voter to seek to prevent, first of all, the nomination of any candidate friendly to the saloon or committed to any nullification measure, and, second, to defeat at the polls any such candidate who seeks election, either as a partisan or as an independent. The saloon has shown its hand, possibly a little too soon to prevent a timely exposure of its hopes and purposes.

### Arbitration in New Zealand

THE situation which at the present time obtains in New Zealand, in regard to arbitration in labor disputes, cannot be described as satisfactory. Twenty-five years ago, when the Dominion first passed its Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the new measure was hailed by Labor everywhere as a kind of prelude to the industrial millennium, and New Zealand was enthusiastically described as "the land without strikes." The new act did not actually compel arbitration, but it offered many inducements to the trade union to register under its provisions, and, once registered, the union was bound by the decisions of the Arbitration Court, which had power to fine and even imprison defaulting employers or trade unionists.

At first, as has been said, Labor was full of enthusiasm over the new measure, and this enthusiasm continued unabated as long as the court was engaged, as it was almost necessarily at first, in improving the conditions of Labor, raising wages, shortening hours, and generally bringing the whole industrial system into better accord with what was equitable. There came a time, however, when, the obviously just demands of Labor being satisfied, the questions coming before the court were of a more debatable nature. The court would, on occasion, decline to grant the demands of Labor, and, after a time, the attitude of Labor toward the Arbitration Act began to change rapidly. The unions looked longingly toward their former weapon, the strike, and in some instances they canceled their registration under the Arbitration Act and had recourse to the old, unworthy methods.

It was then that the inherent weakness of the Arbitration Act was discovered. It possessed no really effective instrument of compulsion. Small fines, runs one account of the matter, imposed on unions or members of unions were mere irritants; large fines could not be collected, and public opinion would not tolerate the imprisonment of workers on a large scale for pressing industrial demands. Such is the position at the present time. Some of the more powerful unions have canceled their registration under the Arbitration Act, and are resorting to the strike rather than to the court. The kind of strike, moreover, which appears to find most favor is not the straightforward method of "down tools," but that method, far more difficult to contend with, known as "go slow." A notable instance is that of the miners' strike, which, after lasting over six months, and causing serious shortage of coal, was finally settled, not by the Arbitration Court, but by the personal intervention of the Premier. In this strike the miners "went slow." They stuck to their jobs, drew their pay, but managed to reduce the output to about one-third of the amount normally secured.

Thus it is evident that the Arbitration Act, as it stands at the present time, is largely shorn of its value. It is true that large numbers of trade disputes are still settled in the Arbitration Court, but, as long as the trade unions feel themselves at liberty, in the event of the court's decision not satisfying them, to resort to the strike, after all, the situation is almost as unstable as if no arbitration court or act existed. All this, however, is very far from being an argument in favor of the abolition of arbitration. Arbitration is, quite obviously, the one way in which all labor disputes must ultimately be settled. It is, however, an argument in favor of a drastic revision of the law.

### Duke of Devonshire Speaks on Canada

DISCUSSING the question of emigration with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, some years ago, a well-known Australian statesman insisted that Australia offered golden opportunities to every one who came out to her willing to work. "But," he added with picturesqueness, "Australia is no place for the man whose highest ambition is to prop up a lamp post." In a recent statement, made by the Duke of Devonshire, dealing with the future of Canada, much the same view was maintained in regard to that country. Canada, the Duke said, was a kind mother to those who were prepared to trust her and put their hearts into their work. But it was of no use for anyone to go to Canada who did not intend to put his heart into his work.

The Duke was addressing an English audience at the time, shortly before his recent return to the Dominion, and it was particularly welcome to note the accuracy with which the Canadian Governor-General had caught the Dominion viewpoint, and the ability with which he was able to present it to his audience. He declared himself an optimist where Canada was concerned, and insisted that nothing could make him anything else. But, he said in effect, it was very urgently necessary that those who had not visited Canada should endeavor to form some just idea of what the Canadian problem meant, for one of the great blessings which must flow to them in the future was that Englishmen and Canadians should know each other better.

The Duke clearly recognized the difficulties in the way of such a better understanding, not the least of them, of course, being the enormous difference in size between the two countries. As the Governor-General well pointed out, the Englishman, and especially perhaps the Londoner, has to remember that within a radius of seven miles of Charing Cross there is a population greater than in the whole of Canada. Only those who have some personal knowledge of both countries can fully appreciate what this means. Thus it is not easy to take a main-line railway journey in Great Britain which will occupy more than twelve or fifteen hours, at the most; whilst the coast-to-coast journey in Canada will take from five to six days. The metropolitan district of London, with its population equal to that of the whole Dominion, could well be crossed by train in half an hour.

This is only one of many differences which go to the making of the Canadian outlook, but it is a difference which, like all the others, will reward careful study. The Duke of Devonshire recognized, of course, that, as far as this better understanding is concerned, the advantage, for the moment, might seem to rest with the Canadians. Hundreds and thousands of Canadian soldiers visited England during the war, and learned, on the spot, to appreciate the English standpoint. Nevertheless, the

instruction was really entirely mutual, and his audience, it may be ventured, fully appreciated the force of the statement when the Duke of Devonshire asked them to believe that what the Canadians had done for the British Commonwealth in the war, they were anxious to do for it in time of peace.

### Maine's Centennial Celebration

OF COURSE one can hardly imagine, at this time in the history of the State of Maine, that there ever was a period before the discovery of the Penobscot River. Yet the record, probably sufficiently authenticated, is that this river was discovered in the year 1525, some thirty years after John Cabot, the explorer, visited what is now known as the coast of Maine. It was not until the year 1567, however, that the interior of the territory now embraced within the boundaries of the Commonwealth was even partially explored by white men. The record shows but few happenings, even along the great coast line, between the date of Cabot's visit and the inquisitive explorations of the survivors of Sir John Hawkins' second expedition; but thereafter the high points which indicate incidents worthy of record appear more frequently. The people who call Maine their home today, as well as those who have lived there previously, will no doubt explain this increasing necessity of extending the chronicle by the simple and convincing statement that, as soon as the beauties and natural resources of the territory were discovered, colonization followed as a matter of course. This irresistible call of the Maine woods, rivers, and lakes seems to have been answered then, as it has been answered throughout the years since, down to the present year, which marks the one hundredth of Maine's statehood, and as it will no doubt be answered always. It was but a few years, comparatively, after the first explorers had penetrated the interior of the territory that the establishment of colonies and trading posts began, and Maine is justly proud in reminding students of history, and all other inquirers, that the first settlement, north of Florida, in what is now the United States, was within the borders of the present Pine Tree State. But long years of eventful and strenuous activity lie between these earlier happenings and the admission of Maine as a separate state of the Union.

From present indications there is no intention of observing this centennial year of Maine simply casually, but an intention, rather, of making the occasion a summer-long event. In the city of Portland, for instance, the official state celebrations will be held from June 28 to July 5, while in the same city, throughout the summer months, the State's industrial, commercial, and agricultural exposition will be open to visitors and home-comers. The city of Portland, in serving as host during these celebrations, is, it would seem, acting for the people of the whole State. There is no sectionalism in Maine, no divided sentiment, and there are no rivalries. There seems to have been such lavish distribution of resources and natural advantages, and such a diversity of them, that each section rightfully claims to be extraordinary because of some peculiar attraction. Maine wants the people everywhere to come and see and enjoy its beauties, and observe its progress. The invitation is general to the casual tourist, the summer vacationist, and the prospective investor, as well as the thousands of sons and daughters who have gone out from the home state to take their part in doing the world's work.

### That Disconcerting Sugar of the Fir

THESE are the days when all sorts of things which one has been accustomed to think of as fixed, established, settled, in a particular place or relationship, are showing a disturbing tendency to become unfixed. There is maple sugar, for example. Everybody in the United States has known, for years and years, that maple sugar comes from the snow country, from the states located well to the north, close under the Canadian boundary, like the New England group, and Michigan. How disconcerting, then, to find the tree experts talking of maple sugar from the southern states, like North Carolina and Tennessee, sure that tons and tons of amber sweetness could be produced there, as readily as it is produced farther north, if only people would tap the trees and boil down the sap! And although everybody has felt certain, too, that maples are the real sugar trees of North America, here comes now that Canadian botanist from Vancouver declaring that the fir tree also is a sugar producer; moreover, that the fir goes the maple one better by giving off sugar ready-made, as it were, or crystallized, instead of merely yielding a sweet sap. True, the magnificent Douglas fir of some of the dry and sunny hillsides of British Columbia is supposed to be the only fir that has ever undertaken to rival the sugar maples, and the Douglas fir sugar is so limited in quantity that the most desirable extract from it is priced at about \$66 a pound, according to a Montana forest service bulletin. But nevertheless its existence has been known to the Indians of the Province since before the coming of the white man, and the British Columbian Indians are thus entitled to the distinction of having long been the users of a white sugar that is less plentiful and more expensive than the ordinary grades of cane and beet sugar have ever been, even in the heyday of sugar short-

sustain, after careful study of the sugar deposits on fir trees, and visits to the places where such trees are growing, would stand sponsor for the stories of fir-tree sugar that have recently been traveling all over the United States and Canada, if the substance referred to were not really sugar and it were not to be found on the fir trees.

The sugar appears on the trees in white masses, he says, ranging from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter. The smaller masses form like white drops at the tips of single leaves, and at times several of the leaf tips are caught together in a larger drop. Larger masses spread over the leaves and tiny branches. If you put a small portion of the substance into your mouth, it tastes very sweet indeed; you cannot mistake the flavor. But while at first it assumes a pasty consistency while in the mouth, it rapidly melts away like any other sugar. In ordinary handling it is not sticky, but rather is hard and dry, like coarse flour. It is not to be found on all fir trees, even of the Douglas name. The firs that stand in dense groupings, particularly those on southern and western slopes exposed to wind and rain, are not likely to bear sugar. The Douglas firs that stand on comparatively open areas of the northern and eastern slopes of the dry belt, where they get plenty of sun, are the sugar bearers. They are most numerous up through the Thompson River Valley, westerly from the mouth of the Nicola River, and in the district near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers at Lytton, roughly, between the fifty-first and fifty-first parallels of latitude and the one hundred and twenty-first and the one hundred and twenty-second of longitude.

The botanist has been there, and he knows sugar, even when he finds it on fir trees.

### Editorial Notes

THE world-wide cry for greater production is evidently being not only heard but heeded in India, judging from reports which come out of that land. From Cawnpore, for instance, comes the news that the proprietors of mills that are already large are erecting additional huge buildings, and that new enterprises are being inaugurated. This means an increased demand for houses, which results in growing mill settlements. The Municipal Board is planning to erect modern buildings for the public, and the Christians have formed a cooperative society to rent and sell houses to shareholders on land to be secured from the government. At Gwaltoli the government has taken forty acres of land for trades schools, where leather work, textile weaving, and electric wiring will be taught. Thus an example of public enterprise is set for communities commonly supposed to be more progressive.

THE delicate instruments invented by Sir Jagadis Bose for his experiments have produced some curious results, and also a good deal of criticism, but he is found to be very disconcerting by his skeptical critics. He takes them seriously. When certain members of the Royal Society of London objected that plant growth, as recorded by his famous crescograph, was not growth at all, and that fiddlestrings "grew" in the same way, Sir Jagadis took them au pied de la lettre, and made experiments with fiddlestrings. He solemnly pronounced, at a lecture at University College, that he had not been able to discover any movement when the fiddlestring had been attached to the crescograph in dry air, and as it had been said that the strings must be watered to make them "grow" he watered them, but instead of growing they contracted, like ordinary pieces of string. It seems, therefore, it was all fiddlesticks about the fiddlestrings.

IT SHOULD be noted that some members of the United States Congress opposed adjournment on the apparently important ground that the national legislature should remain in session and take action on measures of a constructive character. News dispatches confirm the popular impression that one reason why adjournment and not a recess was decided upon, creating an interval in congressional deliberations extending presumably until December, was that many members had individual political contests to attend to "back home." Yet, to the unsophisticated private citizen, it might seem as if the very best way for the legislator to command himself to his constituents would be to stick to his post and attend to the Nation's admittedly pressing business.

MEMBERS of the Hellenic Society who listened to Mr. A. Hamilton Smith's lecture on the "Life of the Greeks and Romans," as illustrated by objects in the British Museum, had it brought home to them that the Greek or Roman child was very like the child of the present day, and its toys were as familiar as the present nursery treasures. A little lead tray, shown on the lantern screen, made one "furiously to think" it was just one of a diminutive set, and where it was lost, and why it was found, needed a Hans Andersen to relate. The jointed dolls, as well as the characteristic rag doll, looked as if they could hold their own with any modern dolls. As Mr. Macmillan, D. Litt., said, we should remember that these Greeks and Romans were very like ourselves.

THE prestige of the American Federation of Labor promises to expand still further, especially if this great body of workers maintains the reputation for sensible views which it has gained during recent years. Many people had not realized, until President Gompers referred to the subject, upon his arrival in Montreal for the federation's annual convention, the first one ever held in Canada, that the organization extended beyond the borders of the United States. All will agree with Mr. Gompers that "civilization everywhere is in need of the wisest counsels and the wisest action," and at least many will hope to see the fulfillment of his promise that "the trade union movement will contribute its best thought and its best effort."

THE minority, it has been said, is always hardest to convince. Possibly one who might attempt to prove that in the United States, for instance, at the present time, there is a dearth of leaders in both the great political parties would find it difficult to persuade a conspicuous minority that there was even the slightest indication of a shortage.